PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
To purchase High Grade Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from s. 135 to Rs.285. Motor Cycles from Rs.1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 58 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	"Mandala"	8,246
14th ,, ...	"Naldera"	15,825
19th ,, ...	"Somali"	6,794
21st ,, ...	"Morea"	10,890
28th ,, ...	"Caledonia"	7,572
4th June	"Sardinia"	6,580
11th ,, ...	"Dongola"	8,059
18th ,, ...	"Halwa"	10,911
25th ,, ...	"Nore"	6,703
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th ,, ...	"Karmala"	8,983
16th ,, ...	"Narkunda"	16,115
23rd ,, ...	"Nyanza"	7,023
30th ,, ...	"Morea"	20,890

†Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

*Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

16th June	NEURALIA	9082

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

		Remarks
25th May	Dunera	Straits & China
20th ,,	Narkunda	Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	steamer	Remark
4th May	BANDRA	Persian Gulf.
4th ,,	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa
5th ,,	PURNEA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
9th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	20th ,,	14th May
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	15th ,,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	16th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	12th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd ,,	28th ,,
Gunaes Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	5th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	12th May	24th ,,
†Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	27th ,,
Totori Maru	S. Ito	5966	14th ,,	20th ,,
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd ,,	29th ,,
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd ,,	4th July.

* This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
S. HAGAMI,
Manager.
Morahy Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $51,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
S. W. WILSON.
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Ammabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 2, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
E. F. E. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA,
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.
BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad City	Indore
Akola	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akyab	Jalpaiguri
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park Street)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajahmundry
Cawnpore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rangoon
Chittagong	Salem
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Secunderabad
Cochin	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Coimbatore	Simla
Colombo	Sholapur
Dacca	Sukkur
Delhi	Surat
Erode	Tellicherry
Guntur	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Morahy Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
C. A. STRINGFELLOW,

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 19,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Torisourasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
56-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 27,50,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARMA K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Asst. Secretary, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office
Poona City Lahore.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.
119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorfe & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
19, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER A ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LETON'S BUILDINGS,
38 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS
SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to
The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chmical Works Office:
Manictolla, Calcutta. 9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION
We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.
According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 3,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4
LOWEST RATE OF PR
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
These visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284 = „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore Penang	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
HAJANRAN HADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 500 are invited for the supply of materials required by this Department for the period during December, 1921. For further details please refer to Mysore Gazette dated 5th May 1921 or apply to the undersigned.

S. G. FORBES,
Chief Electrical Engineer.

Bangalore,
29th April, 1921.
T A C 9324

SALE OF FISH OIL.

1,300 GALLONS FISH OIL ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.

2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday the 16th. May, 1921, quoting rate per gallon and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.
3. The oil can be inspected in "E" Section, Grain Depot, Mazgaon.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.
5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.
6. The offers will hold good for one month.

J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Assistant Director of S. and T., (Embn.)
Bombay.

Alexandra Docks,
Bombay, 4th, May, 1921.
T A C 9310

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ELPHINSTONE ESTATE IN VICINITY O THE DOCKS.

LEASE OF LAND BETWEEN THANA STREET AND MUSJID SIDING ROAD.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up on lease the whole of their plot on the Elphinstone Estate between Thana Street and the Musjid Siding Road admeasuring 2200 quare yards.

A Lease will be granted to approved applicant for 50 years with option to renew on conditions for a further term expiring on 12th September, 2019, from 1st June, 1921, or at such other date when the land is available, which includes one year's free building time subject to the conditions in the Agreement for lease.

Only such buildings, consisting of GODOWNS on the ground floor and RESIDENCES OR OFFICES on the upper floors erected in accordance with Trustees design will be permitted.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Manager, Land and Bunders and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Elphinstone Estate Plot" and be in the hands of the Manager, Land and Bunders by 12 noon (S.T.) on Thursday the 19th May 1921.

Plans and Elevations of Buildings may be inspected at the Manager's Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. where Circulars and conditions may be obtained.

F H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.E.S.I.
Manager,
Land and Bunders.

Bombay Port Trust Offices.
Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
T A C9175

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

TO ALL COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MANAGING AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF COLLIERIES IN THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL AND BEHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Government of India have appointed a Committee, having for its object the distribution of Wagons in the Coalfields with special reference to endeavouring, if possible, to distribute the wagons available daily between all collieries in a fair proportion and also to help in cases of urgent necessity any Industry which may through the want of coal be on the verge of closing down.

1. The Committee which has been appointed consists of the following members:—
Mr. G. S. PELLY, Coal Transportation Officer.
Mr. J. H. PATTINSON, M.L.C., representing the Indian Mining Association.
Mr. N. M. CHOWDHURY, representing the Indian Mining Federation.
Mr. D. P. MACKENZIE, M.L.C., representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. N. ROY, representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee held their first meeting on the 24th March, 1921, and Mr. J. H. Pattinson was elected the Chairman.

2. The following scheme was drawn up and will be put into force on a date which will be advised later:—
All X class supplies will cease from the date to be named later and in place of these supplies the following will be adopted.

3. PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES will be given to:—
(1) Locomotive Coal.
(2) Government shipments, that is, Royal Indian Marine and Locomotive coal for Railways which is conveyed by sea.
(3) Public Utility Companies, that is, Electric Light Companies, Tramways, Gas Companies, Water Companies, Mints, Arsenals, Rifle, Shell and Gun Carriage Factories, Ice Factories, Light Railways, Inland Steamers, Hospitals, and such other requirements of the Government as are considered necessary and for which requisitions will be accepted from the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board.
(4) Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works and Messrs. The Bengal Iron Coy.'s Works at Kulti, Shipment, Bunker Coal and Cumulative Supplies.

NOTE.—The coal under No. 4 will be given preferential supplies, but the supplies given will be taken from the pro rata monthly basis supplies of the Colliery indenting. The supplies under this head will not be in addition to the pro rata basis for contract or Public supplies.

4. Having deducted the requirements of Classes 1 to 3 the balance of the Colliery's raisings plus stocks, will then be made available for; Contract supplies and then Public supplies, but in cases where a Colliery has no contracts then the wagons supplied will be available to that Colliery for despatch to any destination they desire. Provided they indent on the railway for a specific consignee and destination for which the allotment is to be made.

In arriving at the basis for the Contract and Public supplies the following procedure will be adopted.

The Colliery's raisings of all classes plus the stocks will be taken and from this figure will be deducted all preferential supplies 1 to 3 classes, the balance will be the available coal for the pro rata basis.

The Coalfields will be divided up into Weighbridge Sections and each section will be kept separate. The available coal for despatch from all collieries on a particular Weighbridge section will be added together and the total divided into the number of wagons available for Public, after deducting the Preferential supplies. Then each Colliery will receive a percentage of the available supply according to the total quantity of coal available at that colliery.

Each Weighbridge Section has a total working capacity of so many wagons per day and this is the figure which the Committee will take in arriving at the number of wagons available for both Preferential and Public supplies.

When wagons are supplied under "Public", collieries will be responsible for loading these against existing contracts for which wagons have been short supplied previously. If a colliery does not work up to its programme it will be given no wagon supplies to "Public."

Wagons on pro rata basis will only be allotted after contracts under Classes 1 to 4 have been met daily.

5. In order to arrive at the necessary figures to enable the Committee to work out the basis for each Colliery the following forms will have to be filled in by each Colliery.

1. FORM OF REGISTRATION OF COLLIERY.

This form will give the Committee the necessary details regarding each Colliery, its sidings, etc., and the total raisings for the year 1920 also the stocks at the 31st December, 1920.

These last particulars are needed as the Committee have decided that the basis for the first quarter's working will be based on the average monthly raisings for last year plus the stocks at the end of the year.

After the first quarter the raisings for January/March, 1921, and the stocks at the end of March, 1921, will form the basis for the next quarter and so on.

Their reason for adopting this procedure is that the date of starting the new schems cannot be fixed yet and certain details must be in the hands of the Committee some time before-hand to enable them to make the necessary arrangements. Another very important point which the Committee wish to bring to the notice of Collieries is, that in the case of any Colliery having a siding or sidings served by both the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the returns must be sent in separately showing only the actual raisings and stocks at each siding. That is, a Colliery cannot return the full raisings and stocks to each Railway.

EXAMPLE.—A Colliery raises 12,000 tons per month and the Colliery has two sidings, one the East Indian Railway and the other the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the 31st December, 1920, we will suppose that the East Indian Siding Pit's raisings are 8,000 tons and stocks 2,000 tons, whereas the B. N. R. Pit's raisings are 4,000 tons and stocks 5,000 tons.

The Colliery must send in two returns, one for the E. I. R. siding and the other for the B. N. R. siding. It must not return to each 12,000 tons raisings and 7,000 tons stocks.

FORM A. 1.—PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES.

This form must be filled in and returned to the Committee so that they can have details of all preferential supplies and the arrears on the 1st February, 1921.

In this form it will be observed that the class of the preferential supply is asked for. This means that if the contract is for Locomotive Coal then against this contract in the column for class must be written 1 and so on as mentioned in para. 3 above.

FORM B. 1.—PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Details regarding all other contracts which do not come under any of the Preferential supplies must be given in this form.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY RAISINGS AND STOCKS.

This form must be filled up and sent in to the Committee every month and must contain the correct information regarding the raisings and stocks of all classes of coal raised at each Colliery and in cases of Collieries served by both the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways separate returns must be made.

STATEMENTS OF DAILY DESPATCHES.

This form must be submitted to the Committee daily and in all cases of no supplies or despatches the form must still be sent in, showing nil.

FORMS A. AND B.

These forms must be filled in and sent in to the Committee when any new contract is proposed for registration and authorisation by the Committee if the Colliery is in their opinion undersold.

6. Authorisation against individual collieries contracts must be given preference by the contracting Collieries each month over their Public supplies.

7. Collieries will be held responsible for not indenting for wagons for public supply until they have completed their monthly supplies against contract authorisations.

8. Contract arrears in existence on the 1st Ferbuary, 1921, will be divided by 12 and will be added on to the monthly amounts of the present year's contracts or as may be arranged by agreement between buyer and seller and such arrangement must be advised at once to the Committee.

9. In certain cases of urgent necessity the Committee will be prepared to consider authorising a special supply of wagons to consumers who are in grave difficulties for wagons. It is understood that this special assistance will be given only in very special cases when an industry is in actual danger of closing down owing to lack of coal. Such supplies will be treated as advance cumulative supplies and will be deducted from the supplying Colliery's pro rata allotment.

10. The Committee wish to draw very special attention to the following penalty which will be enforced to the full, that is, each offence will be treated as a separate offence punishable with the full penalty.

Any Colliery which disobeys the orders of the Committee or makes false returns either of raisings, despatches, or of stocks or any Colliery which does not indent against an authorisation or which deliberately despatches coal to an unauthorised party such Colliery shall be deprived of all wagons for a period not exceeding one month for each offence.

Any Colliery which fails to send in the returns required by the Committee in time, will not be included in the next wagon basis allotment. Failure on the part of any Colliery to send in the daily returns regularly will render that Colliery liable to punishment under the previous clause and a loss of all wagons for a period of one month for each offence.

11. All collieries must fill in and return the necessary forms to:—

J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman, Coal Transportation Committee,
Post Box No. 30, CALCUTTA,

not later than 10th May, 1921. Any colliery failing to do so will be excluded entirely from the first quarter's basis and will therefore not receive any wagons under pro rata basis for three months.

The forms are:—
(a) Colliery Registration Form.
(b) Preferential Supply Form A1.
(c) Public Supply Form B1.

12. All the necessary forms to be filled in as required by the Committee will be available at the following places.

Office of the Coal Transportation Committee, 1, Corporation Street, Calcutta, Assistant Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta, Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

All weighbridge stations on the B. N. R. and E. I. R. situated in the Coalfields.

Any person wishing to have any detail explained should apply in writing to the Coal Transportation Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman,
Coal Transportation Committee.
C9251

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

CALCUTTA METAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY that the FINAL CALL of Rs. 3 per share upon the shareholders of the Company has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors at the meeting held on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1921, and is payable on or before the 31st May, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta along with the share scrips for endorsement.

If the call amount is not paid by the due date interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
CHARI & CO., LD.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
5th May, 1921.
C 9327

THE PREMIER MILLS. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 2½ months ending 31st December 1920.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy as Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of May, 1921, to the 31st day of May 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1921. C9321

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHETSI BHANJI, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Broker, deceased for the use and benefit of his two minor sons Ruttonsey Khetsey and Umersey Khetsi and limited until either of them shall attain majority.

DEOSEY BHANJI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Cotton Broker, residing at Khata Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

The 19th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C 9323

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JETHIBAI, widow of Bija Damji, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DAYAL PRADHAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 22nd day of April, 1921.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C9322

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4627.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Kapurchand Bhagwanji and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Rajeshri Govind Gangadhar Koperkar:—
1 Lot Pearls 33 danas.
1 Ring Ruby.
1 Pearl Necklace 3 strings 205 danas.
1 Marquise Ring of 13 Brilliant and a ruby.
1 Gipsy Ring of Brilliants and Rubies.
1 Ring of 11 Brilliants and an apal.
The goods are on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th May, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES CROSS REEL COTTON GREY YARN.

TO-DAY TUESDAY the 10th day or May 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Hanooman Temple on Tambakanta, Pydhoni, by order of the officer concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harichand and Co.:—
Out of 94 bales arrived per s. s. "Kanagawa Maru":—
19 bales 42/2 Cross Reel Cotton Grey Yarn (Rangyo) blue fish brand.
Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 10th May, 1921.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent No-Mix cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wic Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

D.D. Postwalla & Co
275, Hornby Road, FORT.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Bhoolabhai Kevalram Viyas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gunpatrao alias Motabhai, Sidnath Ganpatrao, Munendranath Gunpatrao and Bramhanath Gunpatrao (the latter being three minors under the age of 18 years) and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgager, under the Indenture of Mortgoge dated the 21st September, 1916, sell by Public Auction on Saturday 14th May, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of parpatual Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square yards or thereabouts forming together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, portion of situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, outside the Fort, of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5207 and Street No. 74-76, and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the ground of the oart belonging to the Fazandari on or towards the North by the property of Bhagvandas Murlidhar Hansale, and on or towards the South by the property of Fazulbhai Gulam Hussein Khoja.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Shums A. Tyebji, Esquire, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 2, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE VILLAGE OF ESAKLA NEAR ANDHERI ON B. B. & C. I. RLY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., under instruction from Messrs. Unwalla, Peerojshaw and Papa Attorneys for Mr. Jamshedji Edulji Banji and on account and at the risk of Sarashaw Ardeshir Cooper and in pursuance of the consent decree dated 15th day of March, 1921, made in High Court Suit No. 764 of 1921 (Jamshedji Edulji Bamji vs. Darashaw Ardeshir Cooper) will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, 15th May, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at the village of Chakla in Taluka Salsette of Thana District in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla containing by admeasurement 2,990 square yards or thereabonts be the little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Thana under the following Entry, Survey, Pot and Falni numbers:—
Entry No. 296, Survey No. 49, Pot No. 0, Falni No. 1, Area gunthas 1.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 1 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 4½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 2 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 1½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 3 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 1½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 4 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 5½.
Entry No. 451, Survey No 81, Pot Nos. 8 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 3.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 6 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 3.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 7 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 21.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 8 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 1.
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 10 part of Falni No. 0, Area gunthas 0.
Total Area gunthas 242.
and bounded as follows:—that is to say to the North Marol Gondavli Road, on the East by the property of Dwarkadas Madhavji and beyond it by the property of Jeevanji Jamshedji Mody, on the West by the property of Manoel D. Almeida and on the South by the property of Pascol and partly by the property of Manoel D. Almeida.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Unwala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the said Jamshedji Edulji Bamji at 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th March, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMING SHORTLY

MADAN THEATRES, LD,

Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.

'DHRUVA CHARITRA'

The Great Devotional Story of Hindu life and Aspiration produced by Eugenio De Liguoro

IMPERIAL

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Latest News of the World

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The 5 reel picture
"THE WORLD TO LIVE IN"

An interesting picture story of a girl with no kin, no money, nothing but a wild desire for happiness and "the world to live in."

SPLENDIDLY CAST AND SUPERBLY PRODUCED.

Also a rollicking comic:—
"THE REJUVENATOR."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
EXCELLENT PLOTS!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!!
SPLENDID ACTING!!!

Prices:—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present on Saturday next (14th Inst). A high-class Society Serial.

"WHEN WE LOVE!"

(10 Episodes—20,000 feet.)

She asked him pertinently—"Do you love me enough to obey me without condition? Are you prepared to sign an agreement in blood?" See what answer he gives in

"WHEN WE LOVE"

The Serial Supreme—the Theme of the day

What agreement did she sign?—

"Loving and desiring but one man on this earth, Maxim Queirlly, to whom I belong heart, body and soul, considering that life is nothing without riches, I take my oath to marry the man that he may choose for me, and to afterwards slay him at whatever time he may appoint, happy to give my beloved lover this proof of my unextinguishable love."

(Sd.) Sabina Lambertier

What agreement did he sign?—The same with the necessary verbal alteration that he would marry the woman she may choose for him and afterwards slay his wife at whatever time she may appoint!

This is their Marriage Contract, signed, sealed and delivered in Blood!

See the climax of the couple trying to be happy in the powerful Serial.

"WHEN WE LOVE"

To commence Saturday next at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

THE POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZEVOUS

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.
Four Shows 5-15; 7, 845, 10-30.
LAST-INSTALMENT
of the Brothers serial

THE SILENT AVENGER

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NEXT WEEK
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Latest production
VALMIKI

Depiding vividly the triumph of spirit over flesh.

SAT. MAY 21st
MAHASATI, ANASUYA
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM Co.

AT DADAR
OPPOSITE THE GOLD MOHOR MILLS
To-Night
at 9-30 p. m.

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS

AND

Royal Menagerie of highly trained wild animals coming at Dadar for the first time after a very highly successful season at Charni Road.

PRICES:—
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8,

V. G. PATWARDHAN
Proprietor,
R. V. PATWARDHAN
Manager.

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SITUATION VACCANT.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, salary upto Rs. 75 according to qualifications. Apply in person to EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
A C9328

WANTED—A competant and fast SHORT HAND TYPIST, well versed in the knowledge of correspondence. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 3041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 201

WANTED—A TUTOR, strong in English and Mathematics (S. L. French) to coach up a Matric boy at Bandra. Apply Box No. 3044A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R198

WANTED AT ONCE—Sparetime honest ACCOUNTS CLERK for a printing press Gujerati preferred attendance 3-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Salary Rs. 35 to start with. Apply to Box No. 3042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 204

WANTED.—All classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad, to register their names with the SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY. Linden House, Lansdowne Rd., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
A R 193

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Cheap Ville Parla sea-side 3 rooms, suitable small Hindoo family. Apply Box No. 3043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 202

TO BE LET—FOR POONA SEASON, In Civil Lines near Bund Gardens, one commodious BUNGALOW with electric fittings, with a Cottage attached. Outhouses, garage, etc. Apply Box No. 3025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 165

BOARD, & ROOMS, ETC.

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near d cks Wadi Bunder Bridge. Sandhurst Plot No. 105. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED.
E R 79

PROPERTIES WANTED.

SITE WANTED in central position in Bombay for small workship approximate area 1,000 sqr. yards. Apply Box No. 3034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9300

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

RACE HORSE FOR SALE—"LADY CHINCHFUL" to be sold immediately. Owner going away to his native place. Another horse of this owner "Unity" recently sold. Apply to S. A. YEZDEY, c/o A. R. Mahomed, No. 7, Wanorie, Poona.
J R135

VICTORIA with horse and harness FOR SALE,—Price Rs. 1,250. Owner going home. Apply T. G. S. LITTLE, Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co, 24, Esplanade Road.
J C9319

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

A FIVE SEATER CHEVROLET CAR FOR SALE—Owner-driven. More than usually equipped. Used six months. Perfect sound condition. Petrol, Garage, etc. facilities. Apply PADAM GODREZ. Opposite Charni Road Station. Phone 4556.
JA R 196

FOR SALE—New MOTOR—LORRY for Passenger or Transport. Best German make Mannesmann Mulag 3½ Tons 45 H. P. 13 miles per hour Complete with hood, lights, accessories, Bosch magnetos, etc. Inspection and trial arranged. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply to TRIVEDI & CO., 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel. No. 561.
J A R 166

BOOKS, STAMPS.

FOR SCHOOL.—BOOKS AND STATIONARY only apply to GANGADHAR AND BHASKAR Friends, Students' Booksellers and Stationers, Bombay No. 2 Commission allowed to students, 5 per cent. and to teachers 10 per cent.
L C 9298

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S College of Commerce. A new batch of Students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialized Banking Courses for Examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Enrollment for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Course is proceeding. Apply immediately Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 188

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A small consignment of 110 VOLT CEILING FANS and also some CARBONS. Please apply to Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., 117/118 Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N P'86

FOR SALE:—300 I. H. P. Compound CORLISS STEAM ENGINE and 30" x 7' x 160 lbs. pressure brand new Lancashire Boiler. Ready for immediate delivery. For price and particulars. Apply to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhoni, Bombay.
N R199

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000 in a good profitable business. Apply for terms and particulars to Box No. 3023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R152

WANTED—A respectable FINANCIER to finance from Rs. 1,000 to 25,000 in a profitable well established firm. Brokers need not apply. Box No. 3039, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Public are hereby notified that the price of B. O. C. Motor Spirit on and from 9th May, 1921, until further notice, will be Rs. 2-3-0 per gallon for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., for SHAW WALLACE AND CO.
T C 9309

FOR SALE—Our famous glass towelling, white soft, 24" wide Re. 0-12-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 9-2-6 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9317

MANGOES.—Best quality Alfonso and Paheri, only genuine and matured fruit supplied. Trial solicited. Mofussil orders per V. P. P. THE RATNAGIRI MANGO CO., Sadashiv Street, Kandewady, Bombay.
T R 67

FOR SALE—Finest damask table cloths, bleached ready for use 6' x 6' Rs. 10 each. All sizes available. Napkins to match 22" x 22" Rs. 10-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9313

FOR SALE.—Glass cloths, Duster cloths, Kitchen towels with the respective names interwoven 24" x 24" hemmed ready for use. Reduced Price Re 8-8-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9314

FOR SALE—Red or blue checked glass towelling, superior quality 24" wide Re. 0-15-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 38" Rs. 11-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONMEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T 9315

FOR SALE—Heavy and medium weight suiting a limited stock to clear at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per yard. Cuttings not sent. State colour and pattern required. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED. (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9318

FOR SALE—BED SHEETS, made of finest American cotton, bleached, hemmed and ready for use. 58" x 108" Rs. 15-4-0 per pair of, 72" wide Rs. 3-3-0 per yard. 100" wide Rs. 4-7-0 per yard. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT.
T C 9316

FOR SALE—The Famous "Basel Mission" suitings, dress materials, ginghams, table, bed and toilet linen at heavily reduced prices. Wholesale trade inquiries solicited. Respectable and energetic Indentors required in unrepresented districts. Liberal terms offered. Apply to THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) Head Office, Calicut MALABAR.
T C9312

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wishes to hear of established reputable Coir Yarn shippers desirous of extending European business. Absolutely reliable and responsible. Thorough knowledge of European trade and buyers. Suggest opening London office, shipper's or advertisers' name, shippers paying expenses, salary and commission on orders, but willing consider any alternative. Advertiser has very little capital. N. L. B. 435, Hale End Road, London, E. 17.
T

BATLIWALLA'S MEDICINE.

for

Plague, Influenza and other poisonous Fevers.

Awarded Gold & Silver Medals in Indian Industrial Exibitions.

BATLIWLLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

for all kinds of fevers Malaria Influenza Ague etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

Batliwala's BALAMRIT—for weak children & thin adults. Tonic. as. 10 each.

Batliwala's (Cure-All) Balm—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache etc. as. 9 each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine—Tablets one grain each in Bottle of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

Batliwala's Tonic Pills—for pale and anaemic people An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwala's Cholerol—for dysentry and diarrhoe and for Cholera Rs. 1. each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12 as.

Batliwala's Tooth Powder. As. 4 each.

Batliwala's Ringworm Ointment for all kinds of itches, Dhobi itch etc. As 4 each.

In cases of Plague please use Double dozes of our Ague mixt.

To be had at all Marchants or from

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS, & CO. LTD.

Warli Bombay, 18.

Telegraphic Address.

BATLIWALA WORLEE, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion, High pressure ster. reliser Incubators gas and electric, boilers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass ware for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringe, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

Telephone: No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45

THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD

"The Better 'Ole"

OR

"The Romance of Old Bill"

which flashed the message of

CARRY ON

"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"

Series No. 5.

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

From the well-known Novel Lynthia Stockley.

"THE CLAW"

featuring

Beautiful

Clara Kimbal Young.

"The Grand National"

"The Grand National"

"The Grand National"

THE MOST THRILLING SPECTACULAR RACE IN THE WORLD.

Every Horse fell except the winner Shaun Spadah

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"CHAMPION ON THE WEEK"

featuring

LUCIAN ALBERTINI

the Ever-popular

"SANSONIA"

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"LORD HELP US."

TWO SERIALS TOGETHER!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and This Week Two stupendous Powerful serials together!

"The Broken Coin"

Featuring the pre-eminently popular stars

GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD

The First Three Episodes—6 parts-6000 feet of this Serial are screened this week.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present another serial—now for the first time in Bombay.

"The Death Mask"

"The Death Mask"

The opening two episodes of this serial —4 parts—5000 feet—are screened this week.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.,)

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Present

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK A SUPERB GOLDWYN PHOTOPALY

"A Perfect Lady"

(5 parts—5000 feet.)

Featuring the pretty Star

MADGE KENNEDY

A Drama with very amusing incidents

A Mack Sennett 2-Reel Comedy.

"THE RUSE OF A GIRL"

IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

Liverpool, 4th May, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Quiet		8.18
Sales		17 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	12 65
	July	13 02
	Oct	13.76
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	12 25
	July	12.69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 5th May, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
May	7.91—6
June	—
July	8.20—7
Aug.	8.32—6
Sep.	—
Oct	8.50—7
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar	—
Apl.	—

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 4th May, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22 000
" Exports to Great Britain	5 000
" " to Continent	10 000
Futures at New York May	12.49+13
Futures at New York July	12.93+14
Futures at New York Oct	13 62+14
Spot Cotton at New York	12.75+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11 63 Unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

Futures at New Orleans May	12 53+11
Futures at New Orleans July	13.18+14
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	5 15/16
Demand Bills	3 97 2/
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1 2
" " Foreign	61 3/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 4th May, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4 40
" " Fully Good	4.90
" " Fine	5.15
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.40
" " " Fully Good	5 90
" " " Fine	6 15
" Broach, Good	7 05
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 55
" Sainde, Good	4 28
" " Fully Good	4 78
" " Fine	5 03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 4th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	15 2[illegible]—10
June	15 20—5
July	15/15—5
Aug.	15/15—5
Sept.	15/15—5
Oct.	15/15—5
Nov.	15 15—5
Dec.	15/15 —
Jan.	15/15 —

SEEDS.

London, Thursday 5th May, 1921.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£128,400 000
Public Deposits	£15,400 000
Other do	£125,400,000
Govt. Securities	£61,700.000
Other do	£79,600.000
Notes and Gold	£17,300,000

The Bank Reserve is 12 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 6th May, 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	25,000
" Imports	43,000
" Stock	1079.000
Actual Weekly Sales	15,000
Water Twist	1/8
Printers Cloth	38

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

July	15 05

MONEY MARKET.

London, 4th May, 1921.

Rentes 3 %	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	[illegible]
" 2 Months hence	[illegible]

Closing Tone of Silver:—
Little Indian Buying Steady.
Discounts Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 %

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	[illegible]
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	[illegible]
" Fine Trade Bill 3 Months	[illegible]
" " 6 "	[illegible]
Interest day to day loans	[illegible]
7 day Market loans	[illegible]

Since 28th Ulto.

SEEDS.

London, 4th May, 1

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June, Sellers	[illegible]
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	[illegible]
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May-June,	1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	Harder
LINSEED, Bombay par 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Neglected	1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED Argentine (La Plata) May-June, Sellers	5 1/8
Cargoes Sailer loading done good	[illegible]

COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound ... delivered per tone.) May-June, Sellers... 110

TORIA RAPESEED:— April-May, ... Sellers... ... ... £ 18 1/2

EXCHANGE.

London, 6th May, 1921

On London in Paris	48 30
In Italy	80 07
In Germany	262 62

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 08
Christiania	25 89
Amsterdam	1 24
Switzerland	22 35
Belgium	48 43
Athens	68 25

New York, 6th May, 1921

Demand Bills	3.97.00

London, 6th May, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta, May-June,	—
Sellers	—£17 3/4

held for further advance.

English Best Selected Copper	—£72 1/2
Standard Copper G M B	—£72 1/2
Tin Block	—£175
Rentes 5%	—£45
Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	—£59/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—£5 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m st	—£6 5/8
" " " 6 m/st	—£7

Liverpool, 6th May, 1921

Mid American Cotton Spot	8.36
Egyptian F G F Sakels	17.00

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 6th May, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcuttta June, Sellers	—26/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	—26/6
Fine White Java, F Karachi June-July, Sellers	—26/9

Tone:—Demand has Stockened

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 9

The Marwari Bazar was kept closed to-day on account of the meeting of the Marwaris.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 322 and went down till Rs. 317 closing at Rs. 319.

Our market for futures feeble closed on last Saturday with buying any ready cotton. [illegible] were nom

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	293
" "	July/August,	319
Fully Good Bengal	May,	217
" "	July,	229
Fine Oomra	May,	257
"	July,	274

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April-May, July-Aug.	Closed.
Fully Good Bengal	May,	
" " "	July,	
Fine Oomra	May,	
" "	July,	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

Descript	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	243	227	213
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	277	267	252
M.G. Oomral F. No. 1	312	302	287
M.G. Oomral F. No. 2	297	287	272
M.G. Broach	314	304	289
M.G. Punjab American	337	322	307

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

	Market Rates
Telegraphic	1/3 9 16
Demand	1/3 19/32
Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 0
Demand	91 1/2
American Dollars	389
Hongkong Dollars	205
Shanghai	270 1/2
Japan	186
Singapore	179
Market:—	Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

9th May 1921.

	Per Maund	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	83 12 0
Do.	1	85 8 0
Do.	1¼	85 8 0
Do.	1 1/2	85 0 0
Do.	1¾	86 8 0
Do.	2	87 8 0

COPPER RATES.

9th May 1921.

Copper	3/4	4 0 0
Do.	1	99 8 0
Do.	1¼	100 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	1 0 0 0
Do.	1¾	100 0 0
Do.	2	94 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Japan tera Joint	25	8 0
Copper English Bars	5[illegible]	[illegible]
Brass Bars	3	8 0
Lead	50	2 14

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

6 p. m. 9th May, 1921 Bazar Terms

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	72	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	81	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	81	0	0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	81	0	0
Teelseed, Black	70	0	0
Teelseed, Blank	60	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	0	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0
Mowrseed	7	12	0
Barley	49		
Castorseed	44		
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready	43		

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	9	3
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept	9	14	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—		
Linseed May	14	7	6
Linseed, Sept.	13	12	3
Linseed Dec.	—		
Rapeseed April-May	—		
Rapeseed June-July	—		
Teelseed Gujar 85-15 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teelseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—		
Wheat June-July	—		
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—		
Linseed Sept.	—		
Linseed Dec	—		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

May 9.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-4-6.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 91-2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 81-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 100.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 69.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 94.
3½ per cent Paper, 57-4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2150, Bombay Cotton 1050, Bombay Dyeing 3480, Century 1190, Central India 3700, Crescent 605, Colaba Land 2510, Currimbhoy 1372/8, David 1530 xd, Fazulbhoy 1650 N. Finlay 970, Indian Bleaching 170 xd, Indore Malwa 590, Kasturchand 1430, Kohinoor 3405, New Great Eastern 800, Pearls 1085, Phoenix 1065, Shamrit 380, Simplex 732/8, Swan 985, Swadeshi 3870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 690, Bombay Burma 632/8, Bombay Burma N I 170 pr. Bt Burma Petrol 15/8, Bombay Tramway 128/12, Bombay Steam 307/8, Bundi Cement 45, Indian Cement 400, Katni ord 310, Katni def 1485, New India Insurance Ans 8 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata ord 125, Tata def 627/8, Tata Hydro 926, Tata Oil 102/9, Tata Bank 23/8, Scindia Steam 18 dis.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT.

Opp. Empire Cinema,

Murzban Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Everything for the Motorist.

Regular Petrol Supply.

Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone No. 1182.

JUST ARRIVED

ITALIAN PONZANO RED HEXAGON TILES.

LARGE SHIPMENT RECEIVED.

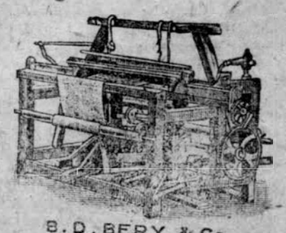
Apply for price list and samples

Prompt attention Solicited.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.

Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

Bery's Automatic and Loom



B. D. BERY & Co.
CALCUTTA.

is capable of weaving three timesmore cloth than ordinary Looms on account of automatic motions.

Price Rs. 250.

Bery's Hand Spinning Machine is free from mechanical defects and thus produces finer and better yarn, Price Rs. 15.

POSTAGE Rs. 3/-

RICE FLOUR & OIL MILLS,

Disintegrators, Oil and Steam Engines and Boilers, Workshop Machinery generally in stock.

B. D. BERY & Co.,

43, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.

GANDHI OLD AND NEW

BY M. K. GANDHI.

The "Times of India" has returned to the charge of insincerity which was to be inferred from its previous article which I dealt with recently in these columns. It is a sober article to which no exception could be taken. I am certainly anxious to retain the reputation for sincerity which has been credited to me and which I certainly claim. My articles, "The Mistake", should generally be regarded as my last word to my critics. I must rely upon my actions for final explanation. No man can be called just, sincere or good before his death. But I would like to correct some of the misstatements of the "Times of India" writer. Even when I declared Satyagraha, I was charged with having fallen from my original non-political state and the state of isolation. Even in South Africa, I was referred by my critics to my past. Every campaign that I have been connected with had its critics who praised my past at the expense of the then present. I state this fact not to disprove the present charge, but to steel my heart against believing in the charge of unconscious insincerity and self-deception. I never suspended Satyagraha, I certainly never retired into private life. I suspended civil disobedience, and it remains still suspended, because I believed, as I still believe, the country not to be ripe for it. My Himalayan mistake was my miscalculation of the preparedness of the country. Non-Cooperation of the type undertaken is not attended with any danger such as is attendant on civil disobedience. The latter is not *always* a duty as Non-Cooperation is. Hence it is that I have said that I must continue to advise Non-Cooperation even though it may result in anarchy. Am I to recall my medals, or advise friends to recall theirs, or advise lawyers to resume practice because, supposing, anarchists have gained the upperhand? Am I to associate myself for fear of anarchy with a dishonest Government which believes in Dyerism as a faith? I know that anarchy as a creed is devilish, but Dyerism is still more so for it is anarchy wearing the mask of constituted authority. Ordered anarchy is infinitely worse than avowed anarchy. Only, in the latter event, I should dissociate myself from the anarchy of the mob as I have dissociated myself from the anarchy of the Government. For me both are evils to be shunned. I have not asked for reprisals against the author of the Jallianwala Massacre. I have asked for nothing more than the stopping of the pensions to the culprits and the dismissal of those who are yet holding office. I have not advised the Sikhs to give any pension to Mahant Narandas or to keep him in office. I have ventured to advise the Sikhs to waive the posecution of the murderers as I have advised the nation to waive the prosecution of the official murderers in the Punjab. I claim consistency of conduct about Amritsar and Nankhana. I have said repeatedly that I am acting towards the Government as I have acted towards my own dearest relatives. Non-Cooperation on the political field is an extension of the doctrine as it is practised on the domestic field. The reference to my association with lawyers, etc., is hardly becoming. As a matter of fact there are very few practising lawyers now holding office in Congress organisations.

I adhere to my opinion that when non-cooperators are in a majority, none who has not fully non-cooperated should hold office. The Congress Committee has not rejected the proposal. I do not know that practising lawyers presented me with any address in Surat. But I would not hesitate to receive one even from them so long as I was free to wean them from the error of their ways. So far as my association with the Ali Brothers is concerned, I consider it a proud privilege. But in South Africa I had as my associates murderers and thieves, men who had certainly suffered imprisonment for attempts to murder or steal. Only they carried out their campact as to non-violence as honourably as any other Satyagrahi. I see no difference between the old Gandhi and the new, except that the new has a clearer conception of Satyagraha and prizes the doctrine of Ahimsa more than ever. Nor, I promise the "Times of India" writer, is there any self-deception in this belief. But time must show who is right. Precedent is on my side.—"Young India."

GIVEN AS PRESENT.

ADMITTED ACQUITTED OF CHEATING.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Wallace, Charles Henry Weston was placed on his trial on charge of cheating Baker Ali of Allahabad a merchant under the following circumstances. It is alleged that the accused arrived at Grand Hotel and represented himself as the purchasing Agent of the Indian Munition Board and placed two large contracts with the merchant for mosquito netting and flannel. The accused then, it is said, induced the merchant to give him a loan of Rs. 200 and left the station. Mr. Lalit Mohan Bannerji Government Advocate, appeared for Crown and Mr. Sorabji for prisoner contented the money was given as present for placing of contracts and there was no cheating in it. The jury found the money was given as present and the accused was not guilty. The accused was

NAURANGABAD AKALI SHRINE TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 7.

A press communique states:—

The Akalis who had taken possession of the shrine at Naurangabad in Amritsar district evacuated the shrine of their accord and the Mahant returned to the shrine and took possession peaceably. Subsequently, on the 30th April the Akalis assembled in order to retake possession. The Mahant took steps to prevent the entry of Akalis and at one time there was danger that the situation might develop seriously. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar on receipt of a wire at once sent police to Naurangabad, who reached there early on 1st May and he himself followed. A few hours later, he interviewed the Akalis and pointed out to them the illegality of their action in attempting to take possession of the shrine against the wishes of the Mahant, and after a short parley the Akalis left Naurangabad.

BENGAL HEADMASTERS IN CONFERENCE.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR BOYS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

An informal conference of head-masters of high schools of Bengal and Assam was held at the Senate house of the Calcutta University to-day. Sir Ashutosh Mukkerjee, Vice-Chancellor presided. There were present the Hon. Mr. Hornell, Sir Nilratan Sircar, members of the Syndicate, about five hundred head-masters and about a dozen lady teachers. The following was the first resolution passed.

It is desirable that instruction be provided for in scientific and vocational subjects in schools recognised by the University.

The next resolution urged the modification of the Matriculation syllabus to enable students to take up scientific and vocational subjects.

VERNACULAR MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, headmaster of Jamurki school than moved that it be laid down that instruction and examination in all subjects other than English be in vernacular. The mover thought English should be compulsory second subject. Miss Wett proposed an amendment that English or vernacular should be optional as medium of instruction. Mr. Beharilal Chakravarty of Gurubazar Berhampure opposed the resolution. He thought instruction should be imparted in English, where students were of many castes and that instruction could not in all cases be conveyed through the vernacular. He suggested teachers should be left free to choose the medium according to the composition of the classes. The amendment was lost by 198 votes to 42, and the original resolution was carried. only 11 voting against it.

The following subjects were then considered as compulsory for Matriculation:—English, Elementary mathematics, Geography, History of England and History of India.

There was some debate on the question of fixing the minimum age limit for Matriculation. The President pointed out the final decision did not rest with the conference. Eventually, fourteen was agreed to as the minimum age.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The Headmaster of Santipur Municipal school moved that students should be required to produce certificates showing that they had received training in at least one of the following subjects-Agriculture and gardening, carpentry, smithy, typewriting and Book-keeping, Shorthand, spinning and weaving, tailoring and sewing, music, domestic economy. It was agreed that this Sir Asutosh Mukherjee dealt with the objections raised against this [illegible] said he thought none were insuperable. He had been thinking over vocational education many years and brought it forward now, not because his hands had been forced but because he found the country had awakened to sense. Dealing especially with the objection on the ground of lack of funds, he said it had been urged vocational training is unnecessary because it is intended for the artizan class, but our scheme is not intended for them. They have never come to our schools. If they have done it has been for the purpose of becoming clerks, lawyers and deputy-magistrates. We are now working for the benefit of the middle class, from whom come a vast majority of our students. He referred to the success of two schools, one at Allahabad and the other Calcutta, where vocational and general education had been combined. Referring to purely literary education now obtaining in India, he said the success in the University had very little practical value, so far as earning livelihood was concerned but training in a vocational subject for instance, shorthand would help students a great deal. He agreed that Government ought to find money for the purpose, but thought parents should also help different institutions.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

The last resolution urged that the Matriculation should be followed by new Intermediate course in which adequate recognition should be given to scientific and vocational subjects.

A SHARE DEAL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Mr. Justice Greaves to-day, disposed of a suit brought by Mr. H. M. Shah against Messrs. Maganeram Bangur and Co. to recover Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 as shares in Howrah Jute Mills Co. On the 5th December, 1918, the plaintiff bought from the defendant divident and bonus for 100 ordinary shares in Howrah Jute Mills Co. for the half year ending the 31st March 1919 at the rate of Rs. 5 per share inclusive of all dividents, privileges, bonuses etc. On the 15th December 1918, a bonus of Rs. 5, per share was declared which was capitalised and one new share was decided to be given to holder of every two shares. Then on May, 1919, a divident of Rs. 5 per share was declared. His Lordship the decreed the claim in full.

H. E. the Viceroy accorded interviews yesterday to the Hon. Mr. Alexander Whyte, President of Legislative Assembly, and to Mr. C. F. Andrews.

THE OFFENDING MESSAGE!

"TAPASYA AND SACRIFICE."

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I publish for general information an English translation of the Hindi leaflet entitled "Message to the Kisans" issued by me over my signature as President of the U. P. Kisan Sabha. This leaflet has been held by the District Magistrate of Partabgarh, to contain seditious matter. I am primarily responsible for every word of it and the innocent unoffending lads who have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for distributing it in obedience to the orders of their leaders have committed no offence before God or man.

MOTILAL NEHRU.

The "Independent" publishes a literal translation of the message of Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Kisan Sabha, for distributing which six young men were given six months' simple imprisonment each by the District Magistrate, Partabgarh:—

The Kisans are in great trouble to-day. In a variety of ways they are being harassed. The servants and Karindas of the Zemindars oppress them; Government officials and the police threaten them and cause them suffering. Only recently the Government announced that it did not wish to interfere with those Sabhas which the Kisans were establishing or would establish in future for the vindication of their rights or the removal of their grievances; but that the Government would stop all Sabhas formed with the intention of rioting or any other unlawful purpose. It is evident that no Kisan Sabha has yet been formed with the object of riot, loot or violence or any other unlawful purpose, and that whenever any looting or violence has occurred it has not been the work of any Sabha.

In spite of this, cases are being instituted against them and many punishments are being awarded. In four districts of Oudh—Partabgarh, Sultanpur, Rae Bareli and Fyzabad—the British Government has proclaimed a law which prohibits all gatherings. The police taking advantage of this law have picked out the Panch, Sar-panch, President and Secretary in many villages and taken proceedings against them. And merely for the offence of being a Panch, Sarpanch, President, Secretary or member, surety bends and cognizances have been demanded and punishments have been awarded. Courts of law to respectable and patriotic frighten the Kisans and to break up the Kisan Sabhas. What is the remedy for this and what is the duty of the Kisans under these conditions? The whole country knows that the one remedy is the attainment of Swaraj and that there is no other. Let us now consider how we can attain Swaraj. We cannot do so by sitting at home in fear. Therefore it is necessary that we should cast out fear. And in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's directions we should act as follows:—

(1) Get enrolled as members of the Indian National Congress.

(2) Take steps to introduce Charkha in every home.

(3) Settle our disputes in our own Panchayats and avoid going to British Courts of law.

(4) Subscribe to the Swaraj Fund according to our means.

(5) Hindus, Musulmans, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Kurmees and Parsees should all live together in friendly union.

There should be no gathering at any place in the four districts where meetings have been prohibited under the new law. But even in these districts the five directions given above should be peacefully followed in every home, and in doing so we should not be afraid of any person. If a false case is brought and punishment inflicted, we should bear it cheerfully and in good humour.

There is no doubt that the Kisans have taken up a mighty task. They have started on a great pilgrimage and many will be the hardships they will have to endure if they wish to put an end to their sufferings. Without tapasya there can be no success. The tapasya we have to perform on our way to Swaraj is to bear all persecutions. But above all it is most necessary that all Kisans should follow the path of righteousness, should speak the truth, should not indulge in any looting and should refrain from every violence in word and deed, and should commit no excesses of any kind. This is a holy war for us and we should not do anything that is unrighteous. We must always be peaceful. However much an enemy may oppress us, we, on our part, must commit no wrong.

The Kisans have so far acted, with great spirit. They have organised big Sabhas and have demonstrated their unity and their strength to the whole country. The British Government knew when there was union and fearlessness amongst the Kisans, they would soon attain Swaraj. For fear of this Government wanted to break up the Sabhas, and instituted criminal proceedings against Kisans. But by the grace of God the Kisans were not frightened by this continued to hold their Sabhas with unabated vigour. The Government tried a variety of means to overawe the Kisans. They proceeded against Baba Ram Chandra and got him sentenced. In spite of this the Sabhas continued. The Government has now in panic applied the new law to the four districts in Oudh and has put a stop to all meetings. This shows that the Government is defeated. The Kisans should rejoice and standing firm on their Dharma should serve their brethren and their country.

Now is the time for tapasya and sacrifice without which there is no success in any righteous undertaking. Mahatma Gandhi has said that Swaraj will be gained in six months. It is the duty of us all to put our trust in God and with pure hearts enlist ourselves as soldiers in Mahatmaji's Army. No man should be afraid of jail. Jails are sanctified by Tilak Maharaj, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulanas Shaukat them and fortunate are they who go there for their country's sake.

News is in these days coming in from all directions that false cases are in progress. There is no hope of justice in such cases. The court will believe whatever the police will say regardless of the number of defence witnesses. It is therefore not desirable for Kisans to throw away their money on Vakils in the law courts. They should state the truth and may, if so desire, produce truthful witnesses and leave it to the court to decide as it pleases. It is not desirable to execute personal bonds or to give sureties. To do this would indicate a fear of jail. Going to jail should be preferred to entering into cognizances and furnishing security.

In this lies the victory of the Kisans and the defeat of the Government.

Kisan brothers, this is the time of your trial. If trusting in God you act with courage the heaven is reached. Glory to those Kisans who have gone to jail or who are undergoing hardship and suffering. It is by their service that we should attain Swaraj.

Kisan brothers, if you will act in accordance with what is written above, then only will you be the true followers of Mahatma Gandhi and will surely attain Swaraj and fulfil Mahatmaja's *vachan*.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

WHY MR. BANNERJEE RESIGNED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Bannerjee has resigned from the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee with which he had been associated for 14 years. In a letter to the Secretary points out that the president of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Assistant Secretaries have not given practice. He considers Bengal Congress Committee by permitting them to remain in office has acted in open defiance the present policy of the Congress and as one who believes in Non-Cooperation and strives to be loyal to the Congress becomes impossible for him to be associated with a body which has been guilty deliberate disloyalty to the fundamental principles of their national assembly.

CALICUT POLICE.

AWARD FOR FUND SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

A Government message says that Government have sanctioned distribution of Rs. 2,000 in shares as rewards to several police officers and constables who rendered good service in the work of quelling the situation precipated with the [illegible] February last in connection with the [illegible] of Mr. Yakub Hasan and three local co-operation leaders.

Last night it was discovered that the Revenue Department of the Secretariat of Allahabad was on fire but it was extinguished before serious damage was done. The "Leader" says there is evidence which permits the belief that the fire was due to incendiarism.

GIRIDIH DISTURBANCE.

35 CHARGED WITH ALLEGED RIOTING

(Associated Press.)

GIRIDIH, May 7.

In connection with the cases of alleged rioting police investigation was completed. Gurkhas brought from Hazari Bagh have returned. 35 persons are being charged in the two cases. In the first case 32 are charged in connection will the incident at jail with being members of the lawful assembly, rioting, and obstructing police officers in their duty. 12 are charged in connection with the incident at Thane with rioting being members of unlawful assembly and arson. 9 are charged in both cases. They will be heard on the 9th and 12th instants.

VOLUNTEER CHARGED WITH WRONGFUL RESTRAINT

(Associated Press.)

GIRIDIH, May 7.

The case against Mogal Jan Non-Cooperation volunteer came up for hearing before the sub-divisional magistrate to-day. He was at first charged with wrongful restraint and violating the modesty of woman but the second charge was subsequently withdrawn and he is being prosecuted for alleged wrongful restraint under section 341 I. P. C. Evidence has been recorded and after the charge has been framed the case was posted for to-day. When it was called however, prosecution applied for adjournment on the ground that the court Sub-Inspector who was conducting the case was engaged in a case outside Giridi. The defence pleader stated he would not examine any witness but would argue on evidence recorded. The case was adjourned to 11th instant.

SIR SUREN'S CHANGE.

EXPLAINED BY HIMSELF.

In reply to the "Indian Daily News", comments of the 4th instant Mr. N. C. Chaterrje has drawn the paper's attention the two speeches of Sir Suren in the Council justifying his change of creed:—

Mr. D. C. Ghose moved:—"This Council recommends to the Government that the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, be taken up by this Council without delay. . ."

The Hon'ble Sir Surrendra Nath Banerjea: "I should like to state before the House what the intentions of Government are regarding the resolution which has been moved by Mr. Ghose. I may be permitted to congratulate my friend on the lucid speech with which he moved his resolution. I quite agree with him in thinking that an amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act is overdue. As my friend has pointed out there had been amendments of the Act, but that was 21 years ago; the last amendment took place in 1900, and we all know the storm of opposition which it called forth at that time. I myself was a member of the Corporation at the time and I was one of the protestors; I was one of the 28 who resigned their seats in the Corporation—almost all are now dead, except Mr. B. N. Basu and Mr. Kali Nath Mitter. 'We were then non-cooperationists. Experience has shown that Non-Cooperation is not always an efficient instrument of political warfare, and we then came to the conclusion that it is only by Cooperation that we can work out our destiny. That has been the conviction that has been forced on our minds.' I am sure the principle of Non-Cooperation is at a discount. By our act of Non-Cooperation. . ."

The President:—"Order I am sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member. We are not discussing the question of Non-Cooperation at present."

The Hon'ble Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"I bow to your decision. . . ."

(Speech in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 8th February, 1921).

Bengal Legislative Council Proceedings—Official Report-Vol. I No. 2, Pages 104-110.

Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitter Bahadur: "This Council recommends to the Government that a mixed consultative Committee of official and non-official medical men and other experts be permanently constituted for adopting measures for the prevention of the increasing rate of child mortality in Bnegal."

The Hon'ble Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea:—"I must congratulate my friend Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur on bringing forward this matter for the consideration of this House at so early a stage. I will say at once that Government have the deepest sympathy with the scope and object of this resolution. Not only that, but Government are prepared to accept the resolution. . . . My friend the mover has referred to an ancient conversation that I had with him about health problems. Well, Sir, 'I find it a very unfortunate thing to have led a long public life, for you are confronted with statements which you might have made 40 or 50 years back, which you might have forgotten, and with regard to which you might in the altered circumstances have revised your views. Without any reference to that conversation, I desire to put this question to you Am I not entitled to change my views in the light of new facts, in the light of new developments? Consistency may be a great virtue, but progress is something better.' Mr. Gladstone began his life as the rising hope of the unbending Tories. Remember he supported Negro slavery and yet he ended his life as the illustrious leader of the advanced Radical party. . ."

(Speech in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 22nd February, 1921).

Bengal Legislative Council Proceedings—Official Report—Vol. I No. 3, Pages 78-88.

"Swadesh", a Gorakhpur Hindi weekly has been ordered to deposit further security of fifteen hundred rupees on ground that its tone is definitely hostile to Government.

Allahabad District Conference meets here on the tenth. Mohomad Ali presiding. Mr. Gandhi arrives on the ninth.

The sale of 9 months' and 12 months' Treasury Bills will be discontinued with effect from Monday, the 9th May, 1921.

THE AFGHAN BOGEY

BY M. K. GANDHI.

The reader will find elsewhere a string of questions put by a correspondent. The most important relates to a speech delivered by Maulana Mahomed Ali on the fear of an Afghan invasion. I have not read Maulana Mahomed Ali's speech referred to by the correspondent. But whether he does or not, I would, in a sense, certainly assist the Amir of Afghanistan if he waged war against the British Government. That is to say I would openly tell my countrymen that it would be a crime to help a Government which had lost the confidence of the nation to remain in power. On the other hand, I would not ask Indians to raise levies for the Amir. That would be against the creed of non-violence accepted by both Hindus and Muslims for the purpose of the Khilafat, the Punjab, and Swaraj. And I apprehend that Maulana Mahomed Ali could not mean more in his speech than what I have suggested. He could not very well do otherwise, so long as the Hindu-Muslim compact subsists. The Muslims are free to dissolve the compact. But it would be found upon an examination of the case, that the compact is indissoluble. Dissolution of the compact means destruction of India's purpose. I cannot conceive the present possibility of Hindus and Muslims entering upon a joint armed revolt. And Muslims can hardly expect to succeed with any plan of an armed revolt.

However, I warn the reader against believing in the bogey of an Afghan invasion. Their own military writers have often let us into the secret that many of the punitive expeditions were manufactured for giving the soldiers a training or keeping idle armed men occupied. A weak, disarmed, helpless, credulous, India does not know how this Government has kept her under its hypnotic spell. Even some of the best of us to-day really believe that the military budget is being piled up for protecting India against foreign aggression. I suggest that it is being piled up for want of faith in the Sikhs, the Gurkhas, the Pathans, and the Rajputs, i.e. for want of faith in us and for the purpose of keeping us under forced subjection. My belief (I write under correction) is that the anxiety of the Government to have a treaty with the Amir was based, not so much upon the fear of a Russian invasion as, upon the fear of losing the confidence of the Indian soldiery. To-day there is certainly no fear of a Russian invasion. I have never believed in the Bolshevik menace And why should any Indian Government, to use the favourite phrase of the erstwhile idol of Bengal, 'broad-based upon a people's affection,' fear Russian, Bolshevik or any menace? Surely a contented, and a powerful India (all the more), in alliance with Great Britain, can any day meet any invasion upon her. But this Government has deliberately emasculated us, kept us under the perpetual fear of our neighbours and the whole world, and drained India of her splendid resources so that she has lost faith in herself either for defence or for dealing with the simple problem of the growing poverty. I, therefore, do certainly hope that the Amir will not enter into any treaty with this Government. Any such treaty can only mean unholy bargain against Islam and India. This Government being unwilling to part with O'Dwyerism as an 'emergency' measure, being unwilling to keep its faith with the Muslims, (I must decline to treat the Government of India separately from the Imperial Government) and being unwilling to let India rise to her full height, wants Afghanistan to enter into a treaty of offence against India. I hope that there is but one opinion so far as non-co-operators are concerned. Whilst unwilling ourselves, we cannot wish others to co-operate with the Government.—"Young India."

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TOWN-PLANNING WITH VENGEANCE!

HORNBY ROAD-BALLARD PIER SCHEME.

EXPLODED PLEA OF "INSANITATION" AND "CONGESTION."

MUNICIPALITY FOR PEOPLE---NOT A PROFITEERING CONCERN.

FORT RESIDENTS' EMPHATIC PROTEST.

A Public meeting of the residents of Fort was held on Thursday evening at Manekji Seth's Wadi, for the purpose of recording their protest against the proposed Scheme of the Bombay Municipality to open a new thoroughfare from Hornby Road to Bellard Pier which will lead to the dishousing of thoroughfare from Hornby Road to Ballard was a large audience of the Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis present and Mr. Mathradas Kanji Mattani was voted to the chair.

MR. M. K. MATTANI.

The Chairman in his opening remarks said he thought as a resident of the Fort, he was qualified to testify to what bitter feelings were created amongst the people by the proposed scheme of the Bombay Municipality to lay out a road from the Fort, to the Ballard Pier by pulling down a number of old and costly buildings, many temples, schools and charitable institutes,—though he was afraid he would not be able to explain to them the question as vividly as a real "platform man" would have done.

It is undoubtedly true that the prosperity of Bombay depended on trade and commerce and trade and commerce are the soul of Bombay. Among some of the baneful after-effects of the war, not the least was the craving for Mammon regardless of the hardships that craving would inflict on the people at large. It was their duty to give all facilities to traders and it was just and fair that, at a time when the mushroom ("bubble") companies gave out alluring prospects of cent per cent profits on investments, some of the honest traders would ask for some facilities for carrying on their business. But the time of those mushroom companies had gone and the facilities that have been made by the Port Trust and Government are sufficient. It is difficult to find out the cause of leaving the people in the lurch by throwing them out of their houses, unless it be that it was intended to join two roads that are running on industrial quarters and thus to beautify them. They were all quite prepared to give all facilities to traders but if the object of the scheme was to beautify the locality at the cost and sacrifice of comforts and convenience of thousands of tenants it was an undue severity. The President concluding said they were all educated people and he exhorted them to carry on the deliberations of the meeting in a dignified way.

MR. J. VIMADALAL.

Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal then moved the first resolution. It expressed the Fort residents' emphatic protest at the "stupendous and oppressive scheme" which meant demolition of about 300 buildings, three religious institutions, a few institutions and dispensaries and requesting the Municipality either to abandon the scheme or postpone it till scarcity of residences in Bombay was over.

Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal said that he stood there to protest against the scheme which was meant to dishouse hundreds of people at a time when it was next to impossible to find accommodation in the city. How hard was the tenants' lot in Bombay was absolutely unimaginable to those Municipal executives who planned this scheme, or otherwise no man with human feelings would have agreed to undertake an arrangement for the enhanced convenience of the rich merchants at the cost of the poor and middle-class peoples. One of the arguments put forward was that the localities which were to be affected by the scheme were not healthy enough for residential quarters. But was it a justification that the Municipality should destroy these quarters because they failed to make them healthy and more sanitary? It was unjust, in the speaker's opinion, to ruin the poor and middle classes for the convenience of the richer folks of the city. They knew that the Municipality was there for the health and sanitation of the city and not for carrying on profiteering business of occupying lands and selling them, as it was doing of late. They were also told that the Corporation was a popular body but it has now begun to exhibit its popular spirit by not condescending even to give a reply to a request that was made to the Roads Committee asking for particulars and an interview in this connection. He however hoped, that at least those of the Corporators who were present at that meeting would take a note of it and correctly represent their views on the question at the Corporation if they wanted to be called the taxpayers' representatives.

If the plea of insanitation was brought forward there were surely more insanitary and congested localities in the town, e.g., Kamatipura and the like. Stronger reasons than this exploded plea of "insanitation" must be shown to justify this wholesale devastation. Plague did not exist in one district in Bombay. Plague was said to have originated from "healthy" localities. It was not therefore just to leave aside other more insanitary and congested districts of Bombay and lay hold on this particular locality. The Municipality, in widening the Churchgate Street, had made huge profit thereby. If a grain-dealer sold grain at an enhanced rate he would be prosecuted, but could the Municipality be immune from profiteering? Surely it was not befitting the Municipality. (Cheering.)

MR. L. R. TAIRSEE.

Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee said it was a well known fact that the Corporation had gained more than forty-lakhs of rupees by their Churchgate Scheme and it was not yet known, in anticipation of how many lakhs more they undertook the present scheme of turning hundreds of people out of their homes, bag and baggage. Municipalities exist in the cities to supply water to the citizens and look after their sanitation. And the people of Bombay were well aware of how their Municipality was doing its bounden duty to the people. They were not getting water, epidemics were visiting the city frequently, and at last when they raised a cry for more houses the Municipality raised its arm to drive them out of their present homes. However, in spite of all that they did not entirely lose their faith in the Municipality for it refrained from presenting an address to Lord Chelmsford, and therefore he thought it was not too late for them to urge upon that body to refrain from this ruinous scheme. Concluding Mr. Tairsee said in eloquent terms: "It is no business of the Municipality to resort to profiteering after pulling down houses. It is our duty to point out to the Municipality that we are not so lowly situated as not to be able to make it understand the situation. The remedy after all lies in our own hands. By all means send petitions and prayers, but make up your minds that this proposed scheme is not just and equitable and we shall not let it succeed. Unless we resolve to this effect solemnly our efforts in this direction shall not be crowned with success. (Cheers.)

MR. NOBLE.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble there moved the second resolution. It stated owing to the widening of Churchgate Street there was no need of making a broad road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier.

He said he wanted to draw the attention of the meeting to one salient point and it was that the scheme which the Municipality of Bombay had planned was a pitiably wrong one. If they looked at the ways of England they could see that no Municipality could dare destroy existing houses, for opening a new road. Of course, new constructions were encouraged always but never at the detriment of the citizens, especially the poorer classes of them. No civilized Government would allow a man to be turned out of his place before arrangements were made for his accommodation elsewhere.

MR. D. SUNDERDAS.

Mr. Damodar Sunderdas, supporting the resolution, said when they were given municipal administration it was said they were given "local self-government"! What sort of "local self-government" was being enjoyed by them could be easily seen by them! For the conveniences of Burra Sahebs dispensaries and schools and buildings are to be demolished. The Improvement Trust laid the foundation of high prices. High prices began to rule from its inception, and the poor had greatly to suffer in consequence. They had to petition, of course, but failing to get redress at the hands of the authorities the only proper course left for them was to imitate the fine example of the Mavlas of the Mulki Petha. (Loud cheering.)

MR. PAYMASTER.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster then moved the third resolution. "It expressed the strong disapproval of the residents of the Fort in the present policy of acquiring streets and profiteering after making new plots out of them, declaring that it was against the Municipal Act.

Mr. R. P. Paymaster said it was directly against the Municipal Act, for the Corporation to destroy the residences of hundreds of residents for profiteering purposes. The Bombay Municipality which was meant to build houses failed to do its real service to people and was now attempting to do a disservice to the city. They failed in carrying out their proper work and then transferred it to the Improvement Trust which institution was apparently brought into existence to look after the better comforts of officials at the deteriments of the original residents. Some time ago Churchgate Street was reconstructed with the plea that congestion of traffic increased beyong safety in that street. But the speaker could say from his personal knowledge that it was not so. The rush of traffic was much less now than it was twenty years ago. It was done chiefly with a view to glorify the Town Hall and to give a promintnce to the Church there. Every right minded person must protest tooth and nail against such unjust action of the Municipality and if the Municipality did not listen to their protest they must protest they must approach more higher authorities and even the High Court at last.

Perhaps the intention of the Municipality in the project was to profiteer, but the speaker thought it was more the intention of the powers that be to reserve the locality for Europeans, and make it also an European Colony. If they had lodged their strong protest at the time of the Churchgate Street scheme, instead of showing an extraordinary patience, things would not have come to such a pass now.

Dr. M. Hussanally also spoke.

DR. ANKLESARIA.

Dr. Minocher Anklesaria then moved the fourth resolution. It empowered the chairman of the meeting to send the above three resolutions to the President, members and the Commissioner, of the Bombay Municipality.

Dr. Minocher Anklesaria said this was not a question that concerned the Parsis alone. All communities as a matter of fact were concerned. The Executive Engineer of the Municipality had argued that now it was a fashion not to live in the Fort and that every body tried to live at an outer station. But that could be possible for those who could afford to pay for that. The Municipality seemed to be turning out a profit-making company now by and by. They got high-salaried officials and such schemes were the resources of maintaining those highly-paid officials. The Executive Engineer was greatly mistaken in saying that the Fort was an unhealthy locality. The speaker who was born in the Fort and now practised there from his long residence and experience of the locality could emphatically say that it was not so.

DR. DARUWALA.

Dr. P. Daruwalla said if the popular representatives at the Corporation did not fight tooth and nail against this scheme they would have no right to claim to be the taxpayers' representatives.

MR. S. CONFECTIONER.

Mr. S. Confectioner said the people reposed their confidence in the Corporators and if they did not fight the people's cause they would be failing in their duty to the people. It was said in some quarter that it was a question that concerned the Parsis, but he would say that to-day the Municipality attacked the Parsis and there was no surety that they would not play the same game with other communities. Of course, he did not want to hinder the work of improving the city but he was against ruining the citizens.

The Municipality of Bombay was considered to be the premier one in India—it was their biggest "Parliament" in India! When they sent representative there it was not for going against the avowed interests of the citizens as in this case, but to fight out their cause. He hoped all Corporators in Bombay, Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan, would join hands and espouse the cause of the citizens and avert a dire calamity.

MR. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said it was a memorable day for the residents of Bombay, that Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis assembled together to protest against deterimental action of the Bombay Municipality. Mahatma Gandhi had awakened in them the spirit of brotherhood and they must seize that opportunity to fight the autocratic Municipality now.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Naib Dastur Minocher K. Jamapji moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, to the owners of the Wadi and to the Press of Bombay for taking up their cause and extending their sympathy towards them. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks hoped that the Wadi would remain safe and they would thus be able to meet at the same Wadi again on auspicious occasions.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The twentieth anniversary of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was celebrated on Sunday evening when Prof. G. Scrinzi took the Chair.

At the outset an interesting programme of music, and jaltarang, etc., was gone through. Mr. R. M. Baker then presented the report in the course of which it was stated that the Third Conference of Indian music was held last year under the presidency of the Chief of Ichhalkaranji. The Chief as well as Prof. Scrinzi and Government then had announced the giving of one scholarship each for the study of Western music, as a result of which two pupils in the Vidyalaya were studing Western music. Last year the income of the Institution totalled to Rs. 28,700 whereas the expenditure total stood at Rs. 51,500. To make up the deficit temporary loans were raised. A reference was then made to the manifold activities of the Institution.

Prof. Scrinzi, addressing the meeting, pointed out the difference existing between Western and Indian music, and advised Indians to study Indian music.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

The Newspaper "Modern Transport" stakes that the last week, contract for 45 third class carriage under frames and bogies of a passenger type for the North Western Railway (India) was awarded to Clayton Waggons of Lincoln.

THE NIZAM'S FIRMANS.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 9.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has issued the following *firmans*:—One deals with the separation of judicial and executive functions and the second with permanent relief measures in the districts.

The question of the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administrations had engaged my attention for some time. Having carefully examined the problem, I have decided to introduce this reform in the machinery of my Government. As I feel sure that it will secure greater efficiency, and thereby ensure a larger measure of happiness and contentment of my beloved subjects. In the scheme of separation it is my desire that my executive officers should be relieved of all judicial duties, save and except such as may have been provided for by the revenue laws of my Dominions, or may, in some instances, relate under the criminal laws to emergent measures, affecting public tranquility. My Sadr-i-Azam is authorised to carry out the separation of the functions with as little delay as possible. The details are left to him for execution. If fresh legislation be necessary he will determine the extent it will be needed. Since the conclusion of the present tour in the Dominions I have reflected on the question as to how my visit to some of the more important centres can best be commemorated.

RS. 45 LAKHS SANCTIONED.

After mature consideration I have decided that facilities ensuring facilities and comfort to my beloved subjects should be the basis on which action ought to be taken. The need for the supply of pure drinking water and other local wants have come under my personal observation, during the tour, and it is in these directions that I desire that permanent relief should be secured. I, therefore, order that a sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees be immediately set aside for such purposes, the amount to be made as follows:—My personal contribution one lakh, from the Diwan five lakhs, and from the local funds nine lakhs. My Sadr-i-Azam, in consultation with the Finance Member of the Council, will take immediate steps to carry out my wishes and forthwith make necessary allocation for such objects of public utility as he may in his discretion find most suitable, regard being had to local needs and requirements.

SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

HAKIM A. KHAN'S STIRRING APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 9.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, Officiating President, Central Khilafat Committee, has addressed the following appeal to the Press and Mussalmans of India:—

The heartening conditions of famine of the Mussalmans of Smyrna who are dying of hunger, disease and exposure, has often been dilated upon in the Press and need not be recapitulated, but I earnestly appeal for funds. No better use for Zakat Khan be found than contributing it to the Smyrna Relief Fund. This view has the support of erudite theologians. Also I most earnestly hope that Mussalmans all over India will readily come forward with munificent donations and win everlasting merit in the eye of God, by rescuing dying Moslems, women and children, young and old. This is as great an act of merit Mussalmans can possibly do in the month of Ramdan.

MESSRS. GANDHI & M. ALI IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai and other visitors have arrived at Allahabad.

"PATHAN TERRORISM IN BOMBAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read with much interest the article upon "Pathan Terrorism", which appeared in your issue of Saturday, the 7th, I am writing to inform you, that last year, the Women's Council started a "Social Purity Campaign" against the appalling state of affairs that exist in Bombay City and the neighbourhood. A Committee was formed and is at present engaged in collecting information to enable them to better carry on their work in the future. Our aim is to arouse public opinion upon the subject of brothel-keeping, to institute preventive lectures in schools and colleges in the Vernacular as well as English—to ensure the street censoring of cinemas and to get the laws governing drink shops made stricter. We shall be most grateful for any information which will facilitate our work which is of necessity, slow and uphill.—Yours, etc.,

G. FREELAND,
Chairwoman.

May 9.

Official & Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading returned from Mashobra on Monday morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy will dine with the members of the Chelmsford Neform Club at the Masonic Hall on the 26th May.

Major G. C. Wheeler, V.C., 9th Gurkha Rifles, arrives at the Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday on a short visit.

POLICE HIGHHANDEDNESS

JAMADAR FINED RS. 30

FOR CAUSING HURT.

An instance of Police highhandedness was revealed in the course of a case at the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, in which Jagannath Dharamji Patel and Chaita Manglia charged Mohodoo Surba a Police Jamadar, No. 31E., with voluntarily causing hurt.

Evidence showed that both the complaints lived at Sewri and complainant No. 1. was working at the office of the Indo Burma Petroleum Company. Some time ago one Ando Hali Koli had lodged some complaint with the police against the complainants in consequence of which they were taken to the Dadar Police station on the 16th of March. After they had reached there the accused took them in a room and questioned if they had gone to Andool Halie's place with knives. On their denying having done so the accused got irritated and dealt them several slaps and blows. Mr. Damodar Dadarkar, a friend of the complainant No. 1 went to the Police Station in the meantime accompanied by Mr. Maladkar pleader when the complainants stated to them that they were assaulted by the accused. They then informed a Police Sub-Inspector about the assault, but the latter referred them to the Superintendent. On the following morning the complainant got themselves examined by Dr. Munan, Police Surgeon and filed a complaint before the Magistrate.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

The accused who pleaded not guilty, stated that the charge was a false one, brought against him out of enmity which the complainant No. 1. bore him. He further stated that during the last strike of the Petrol workers, the complainant No. 1. was found unduly interferring with the strikers, for which he (accused) had warned him and that since then he was bearing him (accused) an ill-will.

FINED RS. 30.

The Magistrate however, on the evidence convicted the accused, but taking into consideration that the accused had been in the Police Service for more than 21 years sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

"SALUTING BATTERY" SITE.

DISAPPOINTING BIDDINGS.

NOTICE OF AUCTION WITHDRAWN.

The long look for and widely advertised auction of the plot of land, known as the "Saluting Battery Site," came off yesterday. This is a large piece of land situated at the junction of Colaba Causeway and Apollo Pier Road, commanding frontages on all four sides and overlooking four important thoroughfares in the locality. The site admeasures 5,983 square yards, and faces the Willington Fountain and Hotel Majestic and lies within a hundred yards of Apollo Pier, and the site of the future "Gateway of India." This piece of ground, it is said, was used as the saluting battery till the year 1888, when the latter was removed to the Apollo Reclamation, which was then thought to be most suited for a battery, chiefly on account of its immediately facing the Harbour and it had also served as residential quarters for the non-commissioned officers, for whom catcha structures used to be erected during the time when the battery was located there. Then the land was lying vacant for many years and it was during the war time that its utility was again requisitioned temporarily, when the linen of the Lady Hardinge War Hospital used to be washed there. Lately the site was transferred to the Bombay Development Department which body put it to auction yesterday.

There were quite a number of bidders and Captain Gilbert Lodge was officiating on behalf of the Development Department. But the tightness of the money, market seemed to have had its effects upon the biddings which commenced very low and ended also very low—that is, Rs. 500 to Rs. 560 per square yards. The Department, therefore, thinking the bidding quite beneath the expectation, withdrew there notice of auction and postponed further biding sine dies.

OH' BUT FOR THE TWENTIETH!

CORPORATION MEETING ADJOURNED

Owing to want of quorum the meeting of the Municipal Corporation fixed for yesterday could not be held, although the President waited for more than half an hour. There were nineteen members present during the later part of the half hour, but the twentieth member would not arrive and the meeting had, therefore, to be adjourned to Thursday next.

"The Early Hours," by Marmaduke Pickthall (Collins, 7s. 6d.), is a story of the rise of the "Young Turk" Party, the deposition of Abdul Hamid, the high hopes entertained by the idealists of the movement, and their disillusion and bitter disappointment at the unsympathetic, not to say unfriendly, attitude of the Western Powers—particularly of England. It is written from what is to most English readers a new standpoint—that of a high-minded and sincerely progressive Mahommedan. And in the hero we have the Turk at his best—such a good best indeed that one can only wish there were more of him.—"Truth."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

General Meeting of the Bombay Stock Exchange Brokers' Association, 3-30 p.m.

Results of the Final M.B.B.S. Examination and Preliminary Scientific Examination, University Hall, 12-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Warwick Comedy Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre with "Brown Sugar", 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 13.

Western India Football Association: General Meeting at Green's Restaurant, 6-30 p.m.

I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab mail	17 0	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbulpore)	18 15	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8	30
Madras Mail	8 40	15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 0	14 15
Poona Express	18 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principle Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals	Departures
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	4 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20*
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	11 30	7 12

*NOTE.—"The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road."

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

VASI—On Saturday, the 6th instant, at Nawlakhi Haveli, Gopipura, Surat, the wife of Mr. Ahmedi Siraj Vasi, a son.

DEATHS.

VORA—Master Dwarkadas youngest son of the late Dr. Runchhoddas P. Vora, aged 18, died Monday morning. Deeply mourned by his brothers and sisters.

PAREL WARD BYE ELECTION.

Owing to the death of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, B.A., a representative of the (F) Parel Ward, the Municipal Commissioner has fixed Tuesday, the 24th May, 1921, for a Ward Election to fill up the casual vacancy.

MALEGAON RIOT.

A few notables from Malegaon came to see the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, and at their request Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy has been sent by the Committee to Malegaon to investigate the causes of the recent riot. Mr. Kaderbhoy left for Malegaon last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yoshida Maru No. 1 (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hakata Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 4th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Tottori Maru left Calcutta for Bombay on the 5th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 15th instant.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATIONS.

VICEROY BECOMES PATRON.

The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of India, Burma and Ceylon have received a letter from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, announcing that his Excellency has accepted their invitation to becoming Patron of the Associations. The following is an extract from the Military Secretary's letter:—

"In reply to your letter dated the 11th April, 1921, I write to say that his Excellency will be very pleased to accord his patronage to the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of India and Ceylon."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Dhondoo Luxaman, a motor-cleaner, with rash and negligent act so as to endanger human safety.

Abdullah Latiff Mohamed, the complainant, deposed that on the 8th instant at 8-30 a.m. he saw the accused at Apollo Bunder in his master's motor car, which he (the accused) was trying to drive in the absence of his master, with the result that he dashed into a bench. He was immediately arrested by a policeman on duty.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.

JUVENILE CONVICTED FOR DEFALCATIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one Samuel Richard Coelho, a Goan clerk in the Army and Navy Stores, with making false petty cash entries and false vouchers on the 30th of April and the 7th of May last each for Rs. 6 and withdrawing the cash.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship taking into consideration the fact that the accused was a juvenile did not like to be strict in passing judgment. He, therefore, convicted him and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 for each crime. He further stated that the accused should now learn a lesson and be very careful in not committing the same offence again.

CRUSHED UNDER A CART.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mahomed Abdul Karim, a boy of eight years of age. The lad who was living with his mother at Surti Mohalla, was found lying under a municipal refuse cart, near Mustanshah Tank on Saturday and was taken out but was found dead.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by his having been crushed under a cart, but there was no evidence to show how it occurred.

Marseilles.—Maharajah of Indore has arrived on board the "City of London." He is remaining here for several days before proceeding to Paris and London.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 10, 1921.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

We have waited in vain for the Government of India to publish the instructions they may have issued to their representatives at the Imperial Cabinet meeting next month. A Simla letter in our local morning contemporary gave reason to believe that excessive red-tape, as characteristic of Indian officialdom, was likely to get short shrift from the new Viceroy. In one respect Lord Reading's Indian Viceroyalty is going to be the most trying episode in the remarkably chequered career of this remarkable scion of an ancient Asiatic race. High expectations have been aroused as much by his great profession of a desire to see justice done to India as by a natural rebound of the Chelmsford regime; and if His Excellency does not meet these expectations he will have, perhaps, to suffer much more than many a lesser man. If we are to judge from the indefensible reticence on this vital issue, we can scarcely believe that Lord Reading's Government have as yet succeeded in overcoming the *vis inertiæ* of an unsympathetic bureaucracy. We mean an untimely silence and inexplicable mystery hanging round their most important administrative measures. We protested against the appointment of the Rao of Cutch as one of the "representatives" of India as soon as it was first announced; we can scarcely say that as the days have gone by we have obtained any ground to reconsider our belief of the entire unfitness of this Prince for this task. And yet the Government of Lord Reading have seen no reason to explain the choice to assure the country about the impossibility of any mischief occurring to this country through having such a representative. Considering, however, that the period of the Conference draws near, and that the last of our "representatives" is to leave the shores of this country next Saturday, we cannot wait any longer for what seems to be a most unlikely—because an entirely unprecedented,—step on the part of the Government, for the expression of our views on the agenda of the Imperial Cabinet. Nor do we wish our titled "representative" to have any reason to plead ignorance of the country's views on the most burning issues of Imperial politics.

In our judgment the one great question, apart from Swaraj, that India is most interested in getting settled once for all is the question of the Indian army, and its counterpart, the control of the imperial foreign policy. Sixty crores a year of normal military expenditure out of a total budget of less than 200 crores spells red ruin to all schemes of material and moral uplift of the country, unless it is definitely and finally checked and ended. And this, His Highness and Mr. Shastri will realise, is in addition to the cost of the perennial Frontier warfare. The Imperial Cabinet must formulate the axioms relative to the organisation and strength of the Army in India. And in this connection our "representatives" will understand that the public opinion of the country is overwhelmingly pacific. We shall war on no neighbours who do not molest us; we shall join in no quarrels that do not concern us; we shall pay for no "glory" that we do not covet. On these basic principles the Indian army is unjustifiably large, and its attendant expenditure intolerably excessive. Parliament has enacted solemn legislation to protect the revenues of India against the Jingoes of the Government of India. But whenever an occasion has presented itself Parliament has been argued or bullied into submission. We, therefore, demand that Mr. Shastri and His Highness should take no part in the deliberations of the Conference or agree to any understanding about a greater co-ordination of the forces and resources of the Empire, unless they obtain for this country the most solemn and substantial safeguards against the unbearable incubus of our annual military expenditure. The British Empire has the best possible understanding with Japan, the one great Asiatic power at all likely to threaten the peace of our Continent and affect our national safety. We in India have created too important trading and financial interests with this Land of the Rising Sun for us or its people to desire anything in the nature of a rupture of those relations. But even if the British Empire was not in alliance with Japan, even if we had no such close relations with that Power, there is absolutely not a shred of reason for India to burden herself with an intolerable military expenditure—which is really of service to the United Kingdom as a support of her aggressive foreign policy in Europe and the Near East. We are no longer under the war necessity of deluding the public by Pecksniffian professions of pacificism which no one believes in as far as the present British Cabinet is concerned. Afghanistan may possibly be argued to be the Indian storm-centre. But to fight the ill-conditioned and ill-equipped tribesmen we need scarcely maintain an army of one-tenth the size we are now supporting. And, in this connection, the "representatives" of India will do well to impress upon the minds of British statesmen, that no scheme of adequate frontier defence is possible unless the Government of India abandon once for all their antiquated, uneconomic methods of military organisation, and replace their present mercenary troops, with a disproportionately, unjustifiably large dash of an alien, unsympathetic, anti-national element, by a citizen-army with national sympathies. They must explain the utter injustice of the War Office demand and encroachments following in the train of this anti-Indian policy. They must protest against the steady drain from India of several millions a year for absolutely wasteful purposes which this poor country cannot possibly afford. They must, in brief, formulate and get accepted the cardinal principle that the Indian army must be in India, for India and composed of Indians.

We have not mentioned "Bolshevist Russia and disaffected India" as requiring a more costly army than the exigencies of the national defence of India would demand, because we would not insult the intelligence or patriotism of any Indian by solemnly referring to such nightmares of the Anglo-Indian hypochondriacs. Bolshevist Russia will not be coerced into Tsarism; and we shall be no party to a restoration of the Romanoffs whether the attempt is made ostensibly in supporting military adventurers like Koltchaks and Denikins, or in fighting the so-called "Red" peril. We believe in no colour peril—Red or Black or Yellow or White though this last has offered the gravest menace to the peace of the world ever since the age of discoveries in Europe. We trust our "representatives" will succeed in removing the "colour" blindness of the British Imperialists. And as for disaffected India, we would demand of the Government of India wheher they regard the army in India as an engine of oppression, as a symbol of terrorism, as an agent of intransigeance or as an instrument of national defence—cheap, effective, adequate and efficient. But if we do not consider our army as a means of aggression, we cannot allow our foreign policy to be manipulated by authorities irresponsible to Indian opinion. The autocrats of White-hall have had their day, but they must now vacate. Our "representatives," more intelligent than the Rao of Cutch, more powerful than Mr. Shastri, more subtle than Lord Sinha, will be flouted; our self-governing institutions will be a farce and a mockery; our democracy a power to embitter us against ourselves and embroil us with the entire world, so long as we leave our foreign policy to be manipulated by unsympathetic and unscrupulous diplomatists. India must have a voice in the foreign policy of the Empire in proportion to her size and the possibilities of mischief in connection with her. Brought up in the traditions of total mystery which overhangs the entire relations between the Government of India and the Indian princes, we cannot expect His Highness the Rao of Cutch to enforce the maxim that no part of the nation's policy shall be beyond the control of the nation's representatives. But in proportion as the Rao is likely to fail in this respect, our other "representative" must increase his exertions to achieve this great aim of effective democracy. And the achievement is the more urgent as, besides its menace to the peace of the world, the tortuous ways of European diplomacy have discovered in economic treaties a new weapon for the enrichment of the West. In the coming generation India will have to consider radically her economic relations with the Powers of the world. We cannot allow those relations to be determined by the interests or sympathies of the United Kingdom. We will not allow those relations to be determined so that India may be drained, exploited and ruined that foreigners may be pampered and may prosper. Our "representatives" must join those from the Dominions in securing the principle of nationalist control of the foreign policy of each unit in the British Empire

THOUGHTS ON RAMADHA.

Once upon a time, in China, there lived a pious man who taught his people heavenly truths. He wore a yellow robe and had a pet white mouse which he kept in a red lacquer box. He generally said his prayers beneath a certain tree which grew before his house. Three centuries after his death, a traveller in that country found a sect all wearing yellows robes, all keeping white mice in red lacquer boxes and all worshipping a particular kind of tree. Hardly a trace was to be found among them of the heavenly truths taught by the pious founder of the sect whose name they bore. That is a parable of all religions in the world. Even the religion, which most ruthlessly condemns idolatry, whose every regulation is intended to guard men from such relapses and focus their attention on the one essential truth, has suffered somewhat from this human tendency; not indeed by deifying attributes or accessories, but by giving an undue importance to observances which have no value whatsoever in themselves but are a means to an end. The means without the end in view are senseless. The end in view is human progress towards the divine unity—the progress not of any sect or section of humanity but of mankind as a whole—the very opposite of personal or racial progress which both are contrary to the ideal of one God for all mankind. Five times a day, from every minaret, from every masjid, the *muezzin's* cry goes forth: "Come to success". Success in what? Not certainly success in selfish aims or national ambitions, but success in that which always hitherto has been a failure: the progress of mankind as a whole. This can only be attained by postulating the same goal for all mankind, one providence, one God, one King, who cares for all alike. This one is nonexistent as men reckon. He is nothing that can be seen or felt or heard by human senses; and every precept and observance of the religion called Islam is calculated to remind one of the fact that God, the creator of all things, cannot possibly be anything. When the Holy Prophet conquered Mecca he destroyed the idols in the house of God and left it empty; yet men were told to visit it as theretofore in pilgrimage. The Prophet made men pilgrims to an empty house. In the same way every rite and observance of Islam is emptied of intrinsic significance. It is empty except for the thought and purpose which should be the contribution of the Muslim. The thought is of one God for all mankind, and the purpose is the natural outcome of that thought, the active service of Allah in fighting for good against evil, working for human progress towards the one theocracy which is the only way of universal brotherhood. Active service! Every Muslim is or ought to be on active service, a fighting unit in the army of the living King, and his religious duties are but exercises designed to render and to keep his soul and body fit for active service. If the Muslims are content with the performance of the exercises, they become like soldiers who in wartime should religiously go through their drill and nothing more. If the object of religion were a purely selfish one—the salvation by each individual of his or her own soul—one might say that all such acts as prayer and fasting and pilgrimage should be performed by each one separately according to his spiritual need and taste. But when the idea of human progress as the goal is recognised and the body of believers is regarded as an army organised to fight in the way of Allah, that is, for good against evil wherever found, with the same unanimity and strength with which the armies of the earthly Kings fight in their way for good and evil indifferently, then the need for a collective training becomes evident.

We write this on the eve of Ramadhan, the month in which the Muslims are enjoined to fast from sunrise until sunset and so reverse the order of their lives, turning night into day. It is the yearly month of training for the army of the living King. Why, it may be asked, should Muslims thus observe it? The answer is: because they have been told to do so. Told to do so in a book which they esteem to be the word of God; but this, it may be said, is servitude and superstition. Well, it is a servitude that releases from all other servitudes; a superstition which emancipates the human mind. The Prophet himself was proud to call himself the slave of Allah. The slaves of Allah are the only free men in this world. The daily fast in Ramadhan reminds the Muslim that he is not bound to any round of daily life nor is he his own property; that only by obedience to an unseen power of good can men collectively defeat the visible powers of evil in the world; that in self-discipline is freedom and much greater happiness than any to be found in self-indulgence, and many other lessons touching both himself and others. But Ramadhan is not a month of fasting only. It is the month of meditation, recollection and thanksgiving—"the month of Ramadhan in which the Coran was revealed". The Muslim world to-day appears in such a sorry plight that a sceptic might well ask what Muslims can be thankful for to-day. They are thankful for the guidance given thirteen hundred years ago, not to them only, but to all mankind. In those days, in the West at any rate, all men judged their fellow-men by creed and not by conduct. In England, the most progressive of all Christian countries, it is only comparatively lately that religious tests have been abolished. But now, all over the civilised world, men are supposed to judge their fellows not by creed but conduct. It was the Coran which taught the world the truth that there is only one test, the test of conduct, for all human beings. That truth was violently opposed by Jews and Christians for centuries, but it has overcome all opposition by the force of truth. The free thought in strong conflict with ecclesiastical tradition, which now dominates the intellectual life of Europe, is also clearly traceable to the influence of Islam. Islam, not Christianity, first gave the impetus of mental activity to Europe which has produced what is called modern civilisation. Islam gave the impetus but did not share in the activity. The Muslim peoples fell into a lethargy resembling that which paralysed the mind of Europe for centuries before the Renaissance. To-day the Christian world has changed positions with the Muslim. The Christian was told to believe only and he would be saved; the Muslim was told to think and strive and do. Yet to-day it is the Christians chiefly who are up and doing, while the Muslims are, or were till very lately, content with a resigned belief.

The great Jihad has now begun, and they are now away and striving to retrieve the ground that they have lost through ignorance. This Christian civilisation is bad only because it has abjured the notion of the brotherhood of man under the one theocracy, which is the earthly purpose of Islam. That notion too is gaining hold upon the mind of Europe as many thoughful publications testify. Never was the world more hopeful for Islam upon a general survey, and never were the Muslims in a worse position to provide the fair example of Islam in practice necessary to impress the world. The hope of all Islam in this respect has been destroyed in Turkey, yet that example is what Muslims have to strive to give and give immediately. Upon a narrower view the Muslims must be thankful that they are now once more united in misfortune as they never were in their success since very early days. The cause of their humiliation has been lethargy; and the cause of lethargy was this: that they made Islam seem a selfish affair of mere correct observances, forgetting that its message and its standards are for all the world. They had ceased to be the standing army of Allah, ready to fight against evil wherever found; and they had separated. Now they are once more united. In their unity they look beyond the little perishable things which make for separation, beyond the years of torpor and humiliation due to worship of the letter, to the living word of the Coran and the example of the Prophet. "Back to the Prophet" is unifying watchword of the Muslim world to-day. If only all religions would go back to the pure teaching of their prophets, strife would cease and human brotherhood in one theocracy would be established, for the teaching of all Prophets is essentially the same. But foolish men will dwell on unessentials.

Notes of the Day.

Gandhi-phobia.

The Gandhi-phobia of a certain contemporary of Madras has reached such a stage that the least thing that Mr. Gandhi says or does or is reported to have said or done sends it into convulsions of rage and fulmination. A mere rumour, originating among the illiterate and superstitious, of his miraculous powers or a casual comparison by some admirer of him to an Avatar, leads our contemporary to declare that Mr. Gandhi is in danger of developing into—not an Avatar—but an "anti-Avatar", by which is probably meant a personality akin to anti-Christ. And all this, because, according to our contemporary, Mr. Gandhi has failed to rebuke those who ascribed to him superhuman powers. How Mr. Gandhi is to accomplish this task and whether he can by any conceivable means effectively gag the mouths of 315 millions of his countrymen and prevent them from discussing him and ascribing to him powers and views which he does not possess, are not stated. One thing at least, we hope, our contemporary will admit that Mr. Gandhi has nowhere *himself* claimed the possession of supernatural powers. On the other hand, we know of more than one person, in the circle in which our contemporary has its being, who have actually claimed before admiring audiences the possession of such powers not only by their "fellow-workers on the spiritual plane," but also by themselves. We recall an occasion—a public meeting in England, attended by the president of a well-known and world-wide religious society which has its headquarters in India—at which the power of shattering the glass-panes of a window of the lecture-hall was ascribed to her in the open meeting. We never heard that the lady to whom this miraculous power was ascribed took care to disclaim, either at the meeting or afterwards, the possession of this gift.

"New India's" Methods.

In its issue of the 6th instant, our contemporary, writing in connection with an interview which Mr. Gandhi gave to a representative of the "Hindustan News Service," remarks that the interview gives "a most misleading picture of conditions here." After declaring that Mr. Gandhi prefers war to peace, that "he goes about collecting huge sums of money for these nefarious purposes and Government does not interfere with him," and that "most of the 'repression' consists in sending men to goal under the ordinary law when they refuse to enter into bonds to keep the peace, after they have used very violent language," our contemporary goes on to deliver the final blow at Mr. Gandhi thus: "Mr. Gandhi says that the Hindu-Muslim Unity is becoming a part of National life; whereas we hear of Muslims abducting Hindu girls and of faction fights *far more numerous than we have had for years.*" (The italics are ours). We leave it to our readers to judge whether it is Mr. Gandhi who is guilty of drawing "a most misleading picture of conditions" or some one else. Those who live in glass-houses had better beware of throwing stones at others.

COAL DEADLOCK.

"CONCILIATION IN AIR"

COUNTRY CLAMOURS FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 7.

On the eve of the anticipated important announcement by Mr. Lloyd George on the coal strike, conciliation is undoubtedly in the air, and at the beginning of the sixth week of idleness in the miners the whole country is clamouring for a settlement to save the country's stricken industries. It is estimated that there are five million unemployed affecting fifteen millions of women and children. Meanwhile an opinion is generally expressed that the Miners' Executive will reassemble in the middle of the next week.

The morning papers make a feature of the growing strike weariness on the part of the Miners. The public want to know why an impartial tribunal should not be given an opportunity to learn why the stoppage is continuing indefinitely as neither owners, Government, nor miners have expressed themselves very lucidly on this matter.

MINERS' GETTING BOISTEROUS?

FUNDS EXHAUSTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

There are growing indications that the Miners' Federation is losing control of its men, some of whom are returning to work in small bodies while there have been a number of meetings denouncing the Leaders' Pool proposals.

On the other hand boisterousness is manifesting itself in Scotland where, in the course of a forcible picketting, telegraph poles have been cut down and coal trucks overturned. The South Wales pumpmen are also forcibly being prevented from working. Funds of the Derby Miners-Association which is the richest in coal-fields have been exhausted and the Nottingham Miners Association is unable to pay its 40,000 members to-day and is endeavouring to negotiate loans.

HOLD-UP OF BRITISH SHIPPING TREATENED.

STEWARDS AND COOKS REFUSE TO WORK ON REDUCED WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

A hold-up of British shipping is threatened owing to the ships' stewards and cooks in all ports refusing to sail on the reduced wage terms equallying fifty shillings per month, despite the Federation body's agreement.

COTTION SPINNERS WAGES.

TO BE REDUCED BY 30 P. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has decided to notify 150,000 operatives of thirty per cent reduction in wages. The advance of 28 per cent was granted a year ago, since when the cotton spinning trade has been most depressed. The cotton manufacturers are expected to serve similar notices on their quarter million operatives.

NAPOLEAN CENTENARY.

CELEBRATION AT PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON May 5.

Paris.—The celebration of the Napoleon Centenary opened with a military and naval display before Arc de Triomphe in presence of M. Millerand, Ministers, Marshals Foch and Petain, Lord Hardinge and other Allied representatives. The troops, marched past the tomb of the Unknown Warrior and companies from regiments which fought in Napoleon's campaigns carried their standards bearing names of Austerlitz, Jena and other Battles.

RUBBER EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.

The fifth International Rubber Exhibition is being held at the Royal Agricultural Hall from June 3rd to 17th and already forty British associations and firms and over fifty from foreign countries have secured space. Important International Congresses will also be held including the first International Congress on Tropical Products such as vegetable oils and cocoa.

OPIUM EVIL.

HOW BEST TO COMBAT IT?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.

Geneva.—The Consultative Commission on opium traffic has approved the questions which are to be sent to all the Governments by the League of Nations requesting full information in regard to the steps they are taking to execute the provision of the Hague convention and also in regard to the production, distribution and consumption of the drugs with which the Convention deals. The information will serve as a basis for the suggestions of how to coordinate work of combatting evils of opium and similar drugs.

SIR J. CRAIG'S VISIT.

DUE TO DE VALERA'S INITIATIVE.

SIGN OF APPROACHING PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Dying hopes of an early peace with Ireland have been rekindled by a meeting between Sir J. Craig and De Valera which both the Unionist and the Nationalist Irish newspapers welcome as a sign of an approaching peace. It transpires that a meeting on which Sir J. Craig to-day reported to the Ulster Unionist Party at the Conference in Belfast was due to De Valera's initiative.

Captain Dixon, M.P., in a speech at East Belfast paid a tribute to Sir J. Craig's pluck in going alone unarmed to meet De Valera in an enemy camp far from Dublin. Influential circles emphasise that a meeting was in no way the outcome of the socalled secret peace moves by Government but it is stated on good authority that if joint representations were made to the Cabinet on behalf of Ireland the suggestion of amending the bill based upon the proposals agreed to by either side would be considered.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

An official report of the Conference between Sir J. Craig and the Ulster Loyalist Party candidates at Belfast states that Sir J. Craig referring to his meeting with De Valera declared that Ulster by accepting an undertaking to work provisions of the Home Rule Act reached a limit of the concession, and no further discussion would be entered into. When Parliaments were established and the Council in Ireland constituted there would be a necessary constitutional link between Northern and Southern Ireland.

SINN FEIN AND SOVIET

REPORTED EXISTENCE OF TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The well informed "Philadelphia Public Ledger" has revealed the startling fact of the existence of a draft treaty between the Sinn Fein and the Russian Soviet to be binding for ten years. The Irish authorities have captured documents involving De Valera and others, who are negotiating for recognition, also arms and ammunition from Russia and trade rights. The proposals included a clause affording reciprocatory recognition of religious sects, in which connection the Sinn Fein representative with Soviet Rusia comments as follows:—This gives us good grip on the Vatican, and makes them less impressionable by British agents".

INTRODUCTION OF CULTURED PEARLS.

UNEASINESS AMONG JEWEL MERCHANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Series of private meetings of the Jewel Merchants indicate uneasiness with which introduction of cultured pearls is viewed. The whole question of the pearl's value has become involved as beauty of Japanese product is admitted. The question of legality of sale of the cultured pearls is to be debated at the meeting which has been arranged to be held in the London Chamber of Commerce to-day. Meanwhile the experts are assuring public that the cultured pearls which have been on market for years can be detected owing to yellowish green colour and advise the owners of the oriental pearls not to sell at panic prices.

DEFINITION OF PEARLS.

WARNING TO PUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Stir has been caused by cultured pearls revelations in the Gem Trade Section of the Chamber of Commerce. The statement says that a special grade committee is taking steps to ensure definition of the "pearls" for public protection. It is decided that cultured pearls ought so to be described under penalty for infringement. The French Gem dealers have already warned the public that guilty merchants are liable to severe prosecution for fraud.

"CULTURED PEARL" BUBBLE DEFLATED.

COMPARATIVELY VALUELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

"Cultured Pearl" bubble has been thoroughly deflated by a statement issued of the Gems Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the effect that they have been long on the market, are well-known and are sold as such. The statement declares that they are quite different in appearance from the oriental pearl. They are only produced in small sizes, are easily detectable and are comparatively valueless.

SILESIAN INSURRECTION.

SPREADING CONSIDERABLY.

INSURGENTS OCCUPY OPPELM, GLEIWITZ AND BETTHEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Reuter learns that according to the latest advices received in London the insurrection in Upper Silesia is spreading considerably. The Polish Legation in London states that the Polish Government is doing its utmost to discourage the rising, and has ordered the closing of the Polish-Upper Silesian frontiers to prevent communication.

The Insurgents have occupied Oppeln, Gleiwitz and Betthen. The Plebiscite Commission has declined the German request to help in the quelling of the disturbances..

PROBLEM IN SILESIA.

M. KORFANTY'S CHALLENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

The Allies are threatened with a grave problem in Silesia where M. Korfanty, organiser of the Polish Votes at the time of the Plebiscite, has openly challenged both the Warsaw Government and the Inter-Allied Control Commission. The Warsaw Government removed him from his post after an outbreak of revolt. M. Korfanty has now issued a manifesto declaring himself a dictator and appealing to Poles to shake off the German bondage. The manifesto announces an establishment of a Polish Government as far as the so-called Korfanty Line and appoints insurgent, Dolliwa, Generalissimo. There have been disorderly demonstrations in Warsaw against the British and the Italians.

BRITISH EMPIRE WAR CASUALTIES.

OFFICIAL RETURN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.

The official return which has been issued to-day shows that nine and a half million men enlisted in the British Army during the war. The total casualties were 3266362.

These figures have been analysed and are as follows:

British Isles, 6211427 enlistments, 743702 deaths, 1693262 wounded, 176305 prisoners.

Canada 683170, 56625, 149732, 3754 respectively.

Australia 413453, 59330, 152171, 4084 respectively.

New Zealand 227325, 16136, 40729, 502 respecting.

India 1679416, 61398, 70859, 11070 respectively.

South Africa 136373 enlistments.

Newfoundland 9869.

Other Colonies 135337. Combined casualties of the last three named were 8832 dead. 1513 wounded 1718 prisoners.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

RATIFICATION OF PROTOCOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 5.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Harmsworth stated that Government on behalf of the whole Empire were doing their best to expedite ratification of protocol for the establishment of the International Court of Justice. They were now consulting the Dominion Governments on the subject. The protocol had not yet been signed on behalf of Australia.

ANGLO-AFGAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. MONTAGU UNABLE TO MAKE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

In reply to Sir Walter de Freece, Mr. Montagu regretted he could not consistently with public interest make a statement with regard to the Anglo-Afghan and the Turco-Afghan Treaty negotiations.

CABLE ITEMS.

Colonel Joshua Spooner of the Salvation Army, who was prominently associated with army activities in India has died in London as a result of the recent stroke in India.

The Official Receiver is considering a scheme from Farrow ensuring full payment for creditors and shareholders in the Farrows Bank.

Hampshire beat Oxford University at Oxford by 49 runs.

A Washington message states that President Harding is understood to have selected Mr. Schurman, President of the Cornell University, to be the American Minister in China.

COMPLETE ALLIED AGREEMENT.

M. BRIAND'S SATISFACTION.

EXACTION OF PENALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Paris.—M. Briand returned tonight. In the course of the interviews which he granted to press-men he expressed satisfaction at the complete Allied agreement after the decisive phases of the Conference. By a method adopted for the payment of interest on bonds, he said, the Allies had surmounted the difficulty in mobilizing their credit on Germany. M. Briand asserted that penalty would be automatically enforced if Germany refuses the prosals and pleads she has no new Government at the expiry of the ultimatum on May 13th and forces concentrated on the borders of Ruhr would advance. All conditions M. Briand declared, must be accepted before those forces were dispersed.

PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

REPRESENTATIVES INVITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Replying in the House of Commons to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Balfour stated that the Council of the League of Nations had invited the Representatives of the following countries to become Members of Permanent Mandates Commission; France, Sweden, United States, Portugal, Britain, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Japan. All those invited had accepted with the exception of Governor Forbes of the United States who was obliged to decline because he had accepted a official mission from the United States.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVES.

ON SUPREME AND AMBASSADORS' COUNCILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7

A Washington message states that the Administration has decided to appoint no official representative on the Supreme Council of the Ambassadors' Council. A further message states that Mr. Roland Boydon, now American, Commissioner in Paris, will represent America on the Reparation Commission.

LONDON. May 7.

A later message states that Colonel Harvey, Ambassador in Britain, will represent America on the Supreme Council until he is relieved by Mr. Horrick, new Ambassador in France. Mr. Wallace, the retiring Ambassador, will be a representative on the Ambassadors Council. It is officially declared that the representatives will not have independent power to bind America to any course of action, and will serve chiefly as observers reporting to the American Government and advising it with regard to the policies of the Allies, so far as they affect the United States.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY.

LATEST DEFINITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

A Washington message states that the American note accepting the invitation to send representatives to the various allies' conferences outlines the foreign policy in the following words—

"While maintaining the traditional policy of abstention from participation in matters of distinctly European concern, Government is deeply interested in proper economic adjustments and just settlement of matters of worldwide importance under discussion in the conferences and desires helpfully to cooperate in the deliberations upon these subjects.

SWAMI PARMANAND ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 8.

Swami Permanand was arrested, yesterday on charges of criminal tresspass having made preparations to cause hurt and unlawful assembly.

He attracted a good deal of attention lately by addressing meetings at Rangoon on morality, crusade of non-cooperation and similar subjects. Rangoon to-day observed hartal. There was some intimidation to force people to keep the bazaars closed. No rickshaws, gharries plied. Various business places of Indians closed owing to the arrest of the Swami. The Rangoon Khilafat Committee passed a resolution resenting the attitude of Moulvi Abdulla Misri Sahib in advertising *hartal* and disclaiming *hartal* stating that for its consequences the Moulvi should be solely responsible.

A GAGGING ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 7.

Swami Parmanand *alias* Rambharose was last night served with an order issued by the Magistrate, Rangoon, under Section 144, prohibiting him from delivering speeches at any public meeting or attending any such meeting in Rangoon.—(A. P.)

"NEW ERA"!—AND REPRESSION!!

ITS FIRST INSTALMENT.

TWO TEMPERANCE WORKERS OF GAYA SENT TO JAIL.

FOUR ACQUITTED.

(From Correspondent.)

GAYA, May 4.

Repression has started at Gaya. Abkar, Kathekar. Six temperance workers have been prosecuted including the *charkha* master of the National School for criminal intimidation and assault. Four of the accused appeared on the first day. The Court Inspector conducted the prosecution. Only two prosecution witnesses were examined, one identifying two, the other identifying none. A huge crowd assembled round the court but they behaved peacefully. Two of the accused were discharged and two let off on personal recognisance.

On the next day a bigger crowd, numbering ten thousands, assembled in the Court compound. The accused were undefended. The trial was summary. The trying Court Mr. Sarcar condemned the cries of "Allah ho Akbar," "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" as contempt of Court. Mr. Sarcar left the Court. The case was again heard after the District Magistrate's arrival. The accused were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPEECHES MADE AT JAIL'S GATE.

The Deputy Superintendent took the accused followed by ten to fifteen thousands people to the jail. The local leaders controlled the crowd, which beaved peacefully. Before the accused entered the jail. Mr. Krishna Prakash Sen Sinha delivered a trolled the crowd, which behaved peacefully. the first instalment of sacrifice by patriotic heroes. The accused addressed the people, advocating temperence, patriotism and *shanti*. The Superintendent marched the armed police against the crowd but receded on the people's peaceful attitude. Before the accused entered the jail. Mr. ed. Great enthusiasm prevails. A general *hartal* is expected to-morrow. Public spirit is admirably roused. Further prosecutions are expected. The people are firm.

NON-COOPERATION MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

CALICUT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, May 9.

In his order served on Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon and four others the Divisional Magistrate states as follows:—

"Whereas in my jurisdiction dissemination of Khilafat and Non-Coooperation propaganda has resulted in riots directed by Mussalmans against Hindus, as is witnessed by the fact that the case arising out of this self-same agitation is now under trial before me in which certain Moplahs are charged with having formed with about 1,000 other Moplahs an unlawful assembly and caused damage to a place of worship and Kulappura in Kizakkot Amsam and polluted a tank and thereby offended religious sentiments of Hindus of that locality and whereas there is reason to apprehend that if a meeting avowedly for dissemination of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation doctrines is allowed to be held in Calicut, fair trial of this case may be prejudiced owing to religious feeling likely to be aroused, now I, considering that immediate action is necessary in order to prevent annoyance and injury to persons lawfully employed danger to public safety and disturbance of public tranquility, do hereby direct that no meeting shall be held ostensibly for the purpose of preaching or publishing Khilafat and Non-Cooperation doctrines in the municipality of Calicut and the area within five miles of the Municipal limits for a month."

6 WORKERS CONVICTED IN MORADABAD.

MIR EHSAN ALI SENTENCED FOR ONE YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

A Moradabad message says:—

Judgment has been delivered by the District Magistrate of Moradabad on six accused charged under sections 147, 379 and 332 I.P.C. in connection with the Congress and Khilafat meeting of the 24th. Mir Ehsan Ali was sentenced to one year, Ashgar Hasan and Lakheram to nine months and the remaining three to six months each.

"OBJECTIONABLE AND INEXPEDIENT."

RANGOON D.-M.'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 9.

Mr. P. P. Ginwala in a letter to the Press criticises the District Magistrate's order prohibiting meetings for two months as objectionable, inexpedient and likely to cause withdrawal of sympathy from administration. He suggests the holding of a meeting to protest against the D. M.'s action. The liquor shop attacked on Friday has remained closed and other similar shops have been closed. No attacks have been made in the Chinese quarter.

REPRESSION IN C. P.

MR. W. G. JOSHI SENTENCED.

GETS 18 MONTHS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, May 9.

Judgment was delivered to-day in Mr. Wamanrao Joshi's case by Mr. Saranjame, the First Class Magistrate, who sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. On hearing the sentence, Mr. Joshi said, "Thank you". And to his friend he said that he hoped to see his Motherland free when he will come out of the jail. He said "I will prefer jail to slavery."

Doctor Pranjpye's case is fixed for the 11th instant.

MR. WAMAN GOSAL JOSHI.

AN APPRECIATION BY A FRIEND.

Mr. Waman Gopal Joshi was born in the month of March 1881 and according to the Indian Calender he has to pass his 41st birthday in jail. It was on the very first day of the 41st year of his life that he was arrested at a small station near Akola namely Yawalkhed, nearly 5 mile from Akola.

After passing Matriculation it was not possible for him to prosecute his studies and he was advised to enter the service of the Government machine which he detested from his heart. In those days of less competition it was not difficult for him to shine at the feet of the Anglo-Indian Bureaucrats but he broke the shackles after serving as a teacher in the school at Surji Anjangaon for a year or so and last chose his walk of life which suited him most.

AS A SPEAKER AND WRITER.

The rising of the new party in Maharashtra did not keep Berar unaffected and so with Mr. Kharpede at the head Mr. Joshi enlisted himself in the rank. He soon became a teacher in the National School at Amraoti which was stopped as a result of the Government's repressive policy, in the year 1909. By this time Mr. Joshi had lost his elder brother and the burden of the family fell on his shoulders, which he faced boldly. A strong admirer of Mr. Tilak as he was he soon diverted his activities on the lines laid down by Mr. Tilak and this next walk of life soon saw him speaking in public meetings attended by thousands of audience. He is a strong vigorous and eloquent speaker, speaks high flown Marathi in a straight forward way that touches the heart even of his enemies.

During the tide of repression which was seen by the first decade in the 20th century Mr. Joshi fell a victim and was prosecuted under section 108 C. P. C. His friends being unaware of his arrest he had to undergo imprisonment for three days but was soon released giving the necessary security. Being pressed by the family circumstances he had to take himself to the literary career for a few months only and during this short period brought out a drama—"Rakshasha Mahatwakanksha"—which attracts thousands of spectators to the theatre even now. It is worth nothing besides that he was the President of the Natya Samelan last year.

UNDAUNTED BY REPRESSION.

Repression could not daunt Mr. Joshi, his ceaseless efforts went on as usual and was soon appointed as preacher by the Indian Home Rule League. This gave him much relief and since then he made politics both his profession and vocation. He was always on the forward march. It was Mr. Joshi who was the first man in the Maharashtra to accepting Mahatma Gandhi's call of Satyagraha and went from one part of the Province to the other preaching the doctrine of Satyagraha fearlessly. But suspension of Satyagraha disappointed him very much. He was the first man who preached Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience for getting the Punjab Wrongs redressed. But soon to his relief he heard the trumphet call of N-C-O, given by Mahatma Gandhi and he at once joined the ranks of Mahatmaji. He was not to remain behind. He soon took the question whole-heartedly and became an eyesore to the bureaucracy. Still his efforts were not to be stopped; though he had greater demands of his family, though he was suffering from serious ailments he would not care for anything but for his Motherland. Since the Calcutta Congress he vigorously carried on the N-C-O. propaganda. The fact that Berar and C. P. voted against N-C-O. gave him much pain. He was quite aware of certain intrigues against N-C-O and so he gave his whole time for the propaganda. During the interval between the Calcutta and Nagpur session, he visited hundreds of places travelled thousand of miles and addressed lakhs of people and thus prepared the ground for N-C-O. After returning from Nagpur without any rest he carried on his propaganda and wherever he went he had that credit of emptying the schools. During his efforts of the last few months he achieved great success in stopping Begar (forced labour) and Baluta which hampered the Government to the great extent without transgressing the limits of law. And this is why officials wanted to see him in jail and at last the credit was due to the Deputy Commissioner of Akola who now has reached a climax of his repressive policy by the arrest of this great patriot.

May God give him courage to undergo the hardships that he will have to undergo in prison and thus may advance the cause of Swarajya!

ADVANCE KARNATAK

PROGRESS OF N. C. O.

SPLENDID RESPONSE.

The following is the report of the work done by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, as submitted to the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee:—

SURRENDER OF TITLES AND HONORARY OFFICES.

Dharwar District.—(1) Sriyut Virayakrao Joshi, Rao Bahadur, Retired Educational Inspector Dharwar. (2) Sriyut Vishwanathrao Jogekar, Rao Saheb, Karigi.

(1) Sriyut Virayakrao Joshi, Rao Bahadur, Retired Educational Inspector Dharwar Belgaum District.—(1) Sriyut Benkanalkar, Bench Magistrate. (2) Sriyut Baburao Nargundkar, Bench Magistrate, (3) Sdiypt Gidadhubli, Govt. Pleader and Nominated Member of the Municipality. (4) Doctor Ginde, Bench Magistrate and Nominated Member of the Municipality.

SUSPENSION OF PRACTICE BY THE LAWYERS.

Bijapur District.—(1) Sriyut S. V. Rangat, B.A., LL.B., (2) Sriyut V. B. Deshapande, B.A., LL.B., (3) Sriyut R. S. Angal, B.A., LL.B., (4) Sriyut R. S. Kowjagi, B.A., LL.B., (5) Sriyut M. R. Kemshavi, B.A., LL.B., (6) R. T. Doddhal, B.A., LL.B., (7) Sriyut S. K. Hirsur, B.A., LL.B.. (8) Sriyut Shrinivasacharya Katti, Pleader..

Belgaum District.—(1) Sriyut G. B. Deshapande, B.A., LL.B., (2) Sriyut G. V. Masur B.A., LL.B., (3) Sriyut S. L. Soman, B.A., LL.B., (4) Sriyut V. D. Belvi, B..A. LL.B., (5) Sriyut G. M. Thamedar, B.A., LL.B., (6) Sriyut V. R. Savanur, B.A., LL.B. (7) Sriyut B. B. Potdar, B.A., LL.B., (8) Sriyut N. T. Datar, B.A., LL.B., (9) Sriyu G. P. Sunthankar, B.A., LL.B., (10) Sriyut V. R. Majli, B.A., LL.B., (11) Sriyut D. R. Majli, B.A., (12) Sriyut K. N. Karguppikar (13) Sriyut S. V. Kulkarni. (14) Sriyut N. N. Josri, (15) Sriyut Shahade, (16) Sriyut Sane. (17) Sriyut Gokhale. (18) Sriyut Yadurkar, (19) Sriyut Phatak, (20) Sriyut Madhavrao Karguppikar. (21) Sriyut Mahajan of Gokak. (22) Sriyut Ankalgikar. (23) Sriyut (23) Shrinivasrao Deshapande. (24) Sriyut Dixit of Hukeri. (25) Sriyut Jayade. (26) Sriyut S. T. Datar.

Dharwar District.—(1) Sriyut Venkatrao Alur, B.A., LL.B. (2) Sriyut B. G. Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B., (3) Sriyut N. H. Dambal, B.A., LL.B., (4) Krishanarao Akalcikar, Pleader. (5) Sriyut Raghavendrarao Cuddappha, B.A., (7) Sriyut Krishanarao Dixit. (8) Sriyut Vishwanathrao Joshi, (9) Sriyut Vttalrao Joshi. (10) Sriyut Purushotamacharya Raichur. (10) Sriyut Gopalrao Belgaumkar, (11) Sriyut Ramacharya Raichur.

South Kanara.—(1) Sriyut K. Sadashivarai. (2) Sriyut Udapi.

It is reported that one more gentleman has suspended the practice whose name I have yet to know.

North Karana.—(1) Sriyut Annajirao Gulvadi.

In pursuance of N-C.O. some teachers have resigned their services in Govt. aided schools and their names far as I know are given below:—(1) Sriyut B. S. Hukerikar, M.A., S. T. C. D., Principal Victoria High School Dharwar., (2) Sriyut V. B. Dharwarkar, B.A., S. T. C. D. (3) Sriyut R. G. Guttal, B.A., (4) Sriyut R. G. Guttal, B.A., (4) Sriyut Prof. R. R. Divekar, M.A. (5) Sriyut Surendra Desai, M.A., (6) Sriyut D. R. Bendre, B.A. (7) Sriyut Sarapalli, B.A. (8) Sriyut S. R. Sawkar, S. T. C. (9) A. R. Sawkar, S. T. C. (10) Sriyut K. K. Khandedar, S. T. C. (11) Sriyut N. K. Joshi M.A.

Sriyut A. Bhajarao has resigned his appointment in Kesara High School, and aid the Principal of the National High School in Mangalore.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND THEIR STRENGTH.

District.	No. of school.	Approximate No. of students.
Dharwar	12	1,260.
Bellary	1	100.
Bijapur	4	250
Belgaum	4	250
S. Kanara	1	100

To train students from colleges for propoganda work an institution styled "Swarajya Ashram" has been started at Belgaum.

5. About 100 students are working as propogandists in organising village committees including those trained at the Ashrama.

6. Arrangements have been made by the National School Dharwar to examine the students for the Matriculation Class.

7. All the districts have reorganised the district taluka and village committees under the altered constitution of the Indian National Congress and more than 200 organisations have been formed including the village committees. Full information will be given in the next report.

8. Much of the litigation is being settled privately by the Non-Cooperators and a few arbitration courts on the lines of the village Punchayat are started and streneous attempts are being made to evolve a systematic scheme to establish regular arbitration courts.

9. The world of enlisting members by the several organisations, the collection of All-Indian Tilak Swarajya Fund and the revival of the spinning industry are begun and great attempts are being made. The full report of the same will be submitted after the reports regarding the same are received from several districts.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

10. Since the Congress session at Calcutta the Nationalist candidates for the Legislative Councils withdrew the candidature and in accordance with the decision of the Congress at the Nagpur seassion they set out to organise the Karnatak province. A provincial meeting consisting of the important representatives including a few of the members of the standing committee of the Karnatak Political Conference held last year at Dharwar was held here on the 29th and 30th of January 1921 and a certain set of rules were framed and all the district and other organisations were formed. On the 22nd and 23rd of April the first general meeting of the Karnatak Congress Committee was held and the rules framed provisionally in the previous meeting were confirmed being slightly modified and some more added some resolutions touching the conduct and the internal management of the provincial committe were formed. A working council of the committee consisting of 30 members including the office bearers has been formed.

OFFICE BEARERS.

The names of the office bearers are as given below.

Sriyut G. B. Deshapande. (Belgaum) President.

Sriyut V. B. Joshi, (Dharwar), Sriyut S. V. Rowpalgi, (Bijapur) and Sriyut K. Sadashivrao. (Kanara) Vice-Presidents.

Sriyut N. H. Dambal, (Gadag) Dr. Venkatrao Hullgolkar, (Gadag) Sriyut J. M. Deshapande (Bijapur) Secretaries.

Sriyut V. S. Umachagi, (Gadag) Treasurer

11. A special propoganda committee has also been formed. It is also resolved that the Karnatak Provincial Conference will meet at Mangalore before the end of May. The working committee of the provincial body will also meet at Mangalore just before the Provincial Conference.

12. Anti drink propoganda is vigorously progressing and it is being conducted by the Non-Cooperators very smoothly and satisfactorily in a Non-violent manner.

13. A copy of the rules and the resolutions passed in the meeting by the provincial committee will soon follow.

THE MALEGAON TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" (Dak Edition) dated the 5th of May, 1921, under the heading "Malegaon Tragedy" your special commissioner has made certain allegations which if left uncontradicted are likely to create misunderstanding and therefore require correction.

It is quite true that my sympathies were avowedly against Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements and that was just the reason why I alone among the whole Hindu population of Malegaon was selected for such a brutal, destardly and abonimable attack. The rioters numbering more than 200 (two hundred) with sticks, bamboos and lathies in their hands forcibly broke open the front door and the adjoining two windows which were all chained from inside, entered the house in broad day-light, did considerable damage to my property and regularly plundered my house. I myself with all the members of my family had to run away from my house not without a considerable risk to my life and take shelter in a neighbour's house. I have lodged a complaint with the Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police C.I.D. and have also given a long list of the articles and very valuable papers and documents that were taken by rioters. This being the true state of things I was surprised to read in the resume of the principal facts given by your Special Commissioner that only a bicycle and a trunk were removed from my house.. So also the allegation that the property of all the persons whose houses had been plundered was practically all returned to them is a gross and deliberate falsehood. Property worth thousands of rupees had been plundered in broad daylight and the major portion of it must still be in possession of the rioters. This will convince you that the attacking and plundering of houses was not such an innocent and tame affair as your Special Commissioner represents it to be. It appears to me that your special commissioner solely relied upon the information given by some Non-Cooperators here, who with a view to minimizing the gravity of the situation have deliberately withheld from him true information. It would have been only fair to the persons whose houses had been plundered, if your special commissioner had taken the trouble to see them and tried to elicit from them true information. I hope in fairness and justice to us, you will kindly publish this letter in your esteemed paper and oblige. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.

R. G. KASHIKAR.

[Mr. R. G. Kashikar's letter on "The Malegaon Tragedy" is, it appears to me from some of its language, modelled, if not actually inspired by official circles, on Mr. Pratt's outburst against the people of Malegaon. Mr. Kashikar's description of what took place on the morning of the 26th April is also an overstatement, which the occasion as well as the official countenance justifies. He says he has "given a long list of the articles and very valuable papers and documents that were taken (from his house) by rioters." As I said in my report on the alleged losses and damages sustained by certain persons including Mr. Kashikar, those losses and damages cannot be definitely and accurately ascertained. The only guide to an assessment is the statement of the parties affected. In times of excitement, and particularly where the officials are favourably disposed, experience generally tends to show that claims of parties are liable to be greatly exaggerated. The list given to the police by Mr. Kashikar, may, perhaps, be an exception and I have not insinuated to the contrary. It is clear from his letter that a bicycle and a trunk were removed from his house and subsequently restored.

His other statement that "property worth thousands of rupees had been plundered in broad daylight and the major portion of it must still be in possession of rioters" is too vague to deserve notice. It is always a safe pastime to indulge in allegations—almost wild and incredible—against people who just now happen to be under a cloud. I know that as a matter of fact, thousands of rupees which had been taken away from the houses of some people were returned subsequently to their legal claimants, and it is a little difficult to believe, under the circumstances, that "property worth thousands of rupees" was still held back. Looking to Mr. Kashikar's last complaint, it seems to me that I gave him and some of his fellow-sufferers high offence by not taking the trouble "to see them." Before I left I made an attempt to get into touch with Mr. Kashikar, but he could not be found at the particular moment I wanted to see him, and I did not then regard—nor do I still regard now—that for that particular reason my enquiry was not complete or vitiated. I had a talk with some of the alleged sufferers and besides what more could even Mr. Kashikar want them to know that I made my enquiries to begin with of two of the highest officers present at Malegaon, and the case against the people of Malegaon could not have been stated with greater effect and richness of detail than by those officers? In concluding, I might recall, what I said in my concluding report on the tragedy:—

"There is one other matter, which before concluding, I think I ought to notice. And that is the question of damages. Wild exaggerated reports are being circulated of the extent of the damage done to property on the occasion and official circles appeared to me to be too prone to credit those reports. Apart from the loss of life of the Police Sub-Inspector and one of the constables, the only damage done to property, worth speaking of, was the burning down of the house occupied by the Pophale brothers. The whole house including the temple and another small building,—which must have really formed part of the main building—has been burnt down to ashes, and at the time of my visit to the place a number of workmen were busy removing the debris. I am told that the brothers Pophale have represented their loss as being very heavy, in fact some six or seven lakhs, and how they arrive at this figure is somewhat difficult to understand. I believe they estimate the loss on the house at about a lakh of rupees, and looking to the conditions of the town and the age and features of the house, the estimate appears to be greatly exaggerated. It is also said that they had valuable jewellery, etc., in the house, such as pearls and diamonds, which, they say, were all burnt down in the fire. This is a point on which no one can have any definite knowledge and I suppose that in the circumstances, one has to go upon merely the testimony of the losers. I am told that the Commissioner Mr. Pratt was very sympathetic to their claims. It is, no doubt, desirable that the cases of all those who have suffered in whatever degree, should be generously dealt with, but such generosity should by no means prove in the end the proverbial generosity of the man who made himself too free in disposing of another man's property."

In this view, I feel, I am abundantly justified by what happened at Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places during the troublous period of April, 1919. Human nature being what it is, I should think the Malegaon sufferers would more than human if it were otherwise.—Our Special Commissioner.]

PANIC IN ALLAHABAD.

PANDIT MADILAL NEHRU'S APPEAL TO CITIZEN'S.

"THERE IS NOTHING TO BE FEARED."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

Preparations for the Allahabad District Conference are being made on an extensive scale, and several thousand delegates are expected to attend.

In connection with various rumours here, Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued a notice to the effect that the residents of Allahabad and vicinity are aware that various rumours are afloat nowadays some say, for instance, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali will be arrested during the Conference days, others think myself and my son Jawaharlal Nehru or at least one of us is sure to be arrested and the Police and Military concentrated at Allahabad are for those arrests. Arrest of any of us is not a matter of surprise or regret. I, therefore, request all my Hindu and Mussalman brethren if such an emergency arises they should fully control themselves and never give vent to angry feelings, for peaceful arrest of any of us will considerably shorten the way to Swaraj. Others think that Englishmen fear riot on this occasion and they are thinking of removing their women and children to the fort as a precaution. This fear is without any foundation. There is no danger for any Englishman, woman or child. I firmly believe all Hindu and Mahomedan brethren fully know if any violence is committed against anybody it would be most disgraceful and Swaraj will become far more distant The third thing is some fear loot and rioting, and propose to keep their shops closed during days. Nothing can be more foolish than this, for there is no fear of any loot or rioting. It is an occasion when great leaders of the country are coming to Allahabad, Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Swami Shradhananda and other leaders will reach here by the morning of the 14th May to attend the marriage ceremony of my daughter, after which they will take part in the Conference. On this happy occasion, it would be quite improper to close shops. All our brethren should go on doing their business peacefully. There is nothing to be feared. I hope all my Hindu and Muccalman brethren will bear in mind the above three things and attend the conference."

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 9.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands and local in Bengal with few falls in Burma and Bihar.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island one inch, Myitkyina a half, Jessore one and a half, Mymensingh, Bogra two, Barisal, Dinajpore a half, Jalpaiguri, Naya Dumka three quarters.

A feeble western disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Extension into Assam.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

HIS SUCCESSFUL TOUR IN BERAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, May 5.

Maulana Shaukat Ali was taken in procession at Ellichpur. He addressed there a big meeting. Mr. Rauf Shah President of the Berar Khilafat Committee, presided. From here the party motored to Amraoti. The Maulana was taken in procession is the mosque As no meeting could be held in the mosque. As no meeting to a village six miles from the city where he addressed a huge gathering. A purse of two thousand rupees was presented to him. After midnight the party left for Yeotmal. On the way he visited Talegaon.

MEETING NEAR TALEGAON.

A meeting was arranged a mile away from the town. Maulana as usual made a stirring speech emphasising the importance of *charkha* and exhorted the audience to follow the Congress programme to the letter fearlessly. Mr. Rauf Shah explained the eastern question and how the Greeks, backed by the English, were ravaging the Turkish territories. Mr. Ashfaque in giving a short history of the British rule said that so long as the people co-operated they made themselves slaves. Now if they withdrew co-operation they would become free citizens.

RECEPTION AT YEOTMAL.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and party arrived Yeotmal in the afternoon. He was taken in procession to the place of residence. In the evening he went round the town to meet local workers. After dusk he addressed a huge gathering and made a fine speech, explaining the Khilafat and Swaraj questions at length. He assured his Hindu brethren that Musalmans would all they could to save cows which the Hindus so dearly respected and worshiped and he requested them to leave that matter with the Muslims. Collections of about a thousand rupees were made.

From Yeotmal the Maulana came to Darwa. A meeting was held there. Mr. Ashfaque made a long speech in support of Non-Cooperation, which was a religious duty of the Hindus and Musalmans alike, and made a pathetic appeal for Symarna relief. The Maulana being indisposed made a short but powerful speech. He exhorted the Muslimans to work hard for the attainment of Swaraj, which would get them back their Holy Places.

He arrived at Karanja where he was accorded a rousing reception. He has gone to Mangrulwir and will return in the afternoon and he leaves for Allahabad to-night after addressing a meeting here. His Berar tour has been a grand success.

END OF HIS TOUR.

Khilafat work under the supervision of Mr. Rauf Shah is being done very well. He is equally popular with the Musalmans and Hindus. This most successful tour of Mr. Shaukat Ali is mainly due to him. Berar has contributed about Rs. 15,000 cash to the Khilafat Fund during the Maulana Sahab's tour, thus paying more than their quota of the thirty lakhs to be realized from India. Hindu brethren have magnanimously come forward in financially contributing to the Smyrna Relief Fund. Hindu volunteers have done in no way less than Muslims in serving their leader. During this tour he spent only one noon under a roof otherwise he travelled by motor or train to some place or other in the hot sun of Berar, where temperature rose to 110 degrees more.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Market for jute mill shares ruled weak with sellers predominating and business reported was on small scale. Coal shares were quieter and in miscellaneous section there was no feature of interest to report on. Cotton shares remained quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 24-12, Burrakur 49-8, Ghusick 24-8, Jainty Central 15-8 Kosoonda 23, Karanpura 19-8, Ranee gunge 59, Samla Kendra 16.

Jute:—Ack and 203 and 206 s.l., Belvedere 290 s.l., Century 6-10, Craig 6-12, Dalhousie 58-4, Kankinarrah 390 s.l., Kinnison 820, Lansdowne 241 and 250 s.l., National 244 s.l., Union 528 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Bonded Warehouse "A" 899-8, British India Tobacco 4-8, British Burma Petroleum 15-12, British India Corporation (def) 15, Cawnpore Sugar 40, Dunbar Cotton 418, Hatirkool Oil 10. Hume Pipes 10, Imperial Bank (rights) 124, Indo-Burma Tin 5, Madan Theatres 11-12, Marshall Sons and Company (India) 8-4, New Savan Sugar 10-10, Pioneer Sugar 12-8, Ryam Sugar 39-8.

Government Securities:—Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57-8 to 57-12, and small lots were done at Rs. 58 to 58-2. War Bonds short loans at 100-2, 1925 at 99-10, and 1928 at 99-12 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and five eighth pence.

CAUSE FOR DISTURBANCE AT TANTAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Swan Mr Harmsworth stated that the disturbance at Tantah on May 1st was due to a quarrel between the supporters of Adly Pasha and those of Zaghoul Pasha. Total casualties were 4 killed and 60 wounded. No British official was in any way concerned.

Queen Mary, Princess Mary, Duke of Connaught, Lady Patricia Ramsay and other Royalties, Earl of Cromer, Sir Malcolm Murray, Sir Keith Ross and a number of prominent Anglo-Indians were present this afternoon at command exhibition of the film of Duke of Connaught's tour in India. Royalties were keenly interested in the excellent pictures.

MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM

IMPERIAL AERIAL ROUTE.

INDEPENDENT ARAB STATE OF MESPOT.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON FUTURE POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that as a result of Mr. Churchills visit, a clear cut policy is likely to be drawn up for the Middle East propounding two principles namely the establishment of an Imperial aerial route from Europe over India to Australia and an organisation of the Middle East as a chain of native autonomous states amicably related to Britain.

Further proposals are that Mesopotamia shall become rendezvous for the Imperial Aerial Forces which will be a paramount factor there as Aerial routes from England to Dominions are to pass over the Tigris plains and Eupprates. The "Independent" Arab States of Mesopotamia is to be created forthwith with a native prince as head. Candidature of Emir Feisul for this post will be recommended to the Arabs.

The Civil Budget is to be independent of the grants from the Imperial Exchequer. On the other hand it is expected that a substantial sum can be obtained from Mesopotamia for Maintenance of a Imperial contingent which it is proposed shall be reduced to twenty-four battalions and to twelve within one year. When the Air Force is definitely organised to take over the policing of the whole area the Garrison will be reduced to a brigade. Telegraphs and railways which were built during the war will probably be put into private hands after expenditure upon reconditioning them. In this connection 350,000 sterling will be expended in 1921. The native armed Force is to be created to work with the Imperial garrison in mountainous regions inhabited by the wild Kurdish tribes. There is to be a separate autonomous province in a country beyond Jordan which is to remain an independent Arab State under the provisional Government of Emir Abdullah assisted by the British advisers. Definite *modus vivendi* will be arranged with Palestine and French Syria. Organisation of Palestine is to be continued as at present.

SUBSIDY FOR KING OF HEDJAZ.

The "Telegraph" mentions that Haifa in Palestine is to be greatly developed with a prospect of becoming the starting-place for the trans-continental motor route and later for Railway to Mesopotamia from the Mediterranean and the end of the Mesopotamian oil pipe-line. Further it is recommended that Hedjaz Railway shall be controlled by mixed commission, presided over by an Englishman, with members from interested native states. Probably the King of Hedjaz and the Imam of Yemen will be granted a yearly subsidy on condition that they consent to control of their foreign relations and maintain peace inside their dominions. In this case Aden garrison could be decreased considerably.

TURKISH TREATY.

"TEMPS" ON BRITAIN'S EFFORT FOR COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 6.

Paris.—The "Temps" says that it seems that Britain is endeavouring to bring about a compromise between the Greek and the Turkish Nationalist Governments apparently on the basis of the Greek evacuation of Asia Minor, while Thrace is to remain Greek and the Turks are to cede Tchanak Khalem which is the key to the Straits.

BOLSHEVISETS' "FATAL" MISTAKE.

HASTY NATIONALISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Report issued by the Committee presided over by Lord Emmott which was appointed last year to collect information about Russia shows that the Bolshevists made fatal mistake in carrying out a hasty nationalisation when utmost care and discrimination was needed. Owing to this, industry broke down placing at discount agriculture and production which brought no advantage to peasants and engendered civil war ravages of which the Soviets made superhuman efforts to repair. A complete Economic collapse set in in 1919 and compelled the leaders to realise hopelessness of reconstruction without employment of foreign capital.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

REVISION OF PENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Replying to Colonel Sir Arthur Holbrook, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India had been asked for the observations on the representations made by a deputation of the Members of Parliament to Mr. Montagu on April 6th with regard to the revision of pensions of the Indian Civil Servants who retired before August 23rd 1913 but at the present time he was not prepared to modify the decision that had already been reached.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE FAILS.

INJUSTICES NOT TO BE REMOVED.

Mr. Jeevanji wires to the Associated Press under date Nairobi, May 7:—

"At the Round Table Conference we made every effort to arrive at an agreement without avail.

"On the franchise question our demand was for common register or equal communal representation. We offered even English education test or property qualification for voters. Europeans refused. Government offered five seats, which we regard insufficient to represent Indian interests.

"On the segregation question, it was agreed that there should be no commercial segregation. Europeans admit residential segregation is based not on racial or sanitary considerations, but social ones. Professor Simpson's theory is consequently repudiated by both Europeans and local medical men. Segregation exists nowhere else in the world. Its introduction is productive of everlasting race hatred, bitterness, also economic loss. There is no evidence that absence of segregation disturbed social convenience.

"On the land question, Europeans claim highlands as their preserve, but in past both highlands and lowlands had been given mostly to Europeans. Consequently, Indians should be allowed facilities to acquire highlands and lowlands by free transfer and the Governor's veto should be abolished. Keniya is not the only country for Europeans. Vast areas there are in Canada, Australia, South Africa and elsewhere from which Indians virtually have been excluded. Indians, therefore, claim special facilities in Keniya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Of the land being offered us in lowlands, a vast portion is useless. A vast number of Indian soldiers fought for defence of these territories creating a paramount claim to the land. For Indians more and better land should be made available. We strongly urge immediate representations to influence the discussions now proceeding in London."

AMERICAN POLO TEAM.

DEFEATS HURLINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The American International Polo Team played well in the first practice match in London to-day when they defeated the Hurlingham side by 14 goals to one. Captain Williams played number one. England's probables, Tomkinson, Lord Dalmeny, Lockett and Hunter beat a strong side at Roehampton to-day by 7 goals to 2. For the opposing side Colonel Melvill gave a noteworthy exhibition.

CAMBRIDGE FRESH MEN'S MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Saravna Muttu (Ceylon) made the top score of his side in the Cambridge Freshmen's match to-day, scoring 62 runs in 98 minutes.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

JUBILEE HANDICAP PROBABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 6

The Jubilee Handicap Probables are:—

Tangiers	Hulme.
Square Measure	Donoghue
Manilardo	Childs.
Orpheus	F. Leach.
Soranus	Carslake.
Paragon	A. Balding.
Perion	Grigga.
Planet	Huxley.
Abbot's Trace	Jelliss.
Blue Dun	F. Bullock.
Devizes	Spears.
Grand Court	Beary
Charlebelle	Whalley.
The Alder	Brennans.
Fancy Man	Gardner
Cluny Macpherson	A. Smyth
Bideford	Lane.
Royal Alarm	McConnell.
Tredennord	Edynch.
Mimasu	Shatwell.

As yet there are no Jockeys for Imaginaire and Swynburn.

Betting:—11 to2 against Blue Dun, 7 to 1 Orpheus, 10 to 1 Manilardo, 100 to 7 Charlebelle and Square Measure, 20 to Abbot's Trace, 25 to 1 Grand Court, 33 to 1 Bideford.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS VS. ROBINSON'S XI,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The weather was dull and showery when the match between Lions, Robinson's Eleven and Australians was resumed to-day before a moderate crowd of spectators. Robinson's eleven declared innings closed after having scored 256 for loss of 7 wickets. Australians had scored 25 for a loss of 1 wicket in their second innings when rain commenced and play had to be abandoned for the day.

The funeral of the late Sir Alfred Mackenzie, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry and Mutiny Veteran, took place on Monday morning, with due pomp.

VICTIM TO BUREAUCRATIC WRATH.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND TRANSPORTED FOR 5 YRS.

A BASELESS REPORT CONTRADICTED.

REFUSES TO GIVE UNDERTAKING.

HIS MESSAGE TO PEOPLE.

"TRUTH SHALL TRULY TRIUMPH."

We give below from the "Sind Observer" a detailed report of the case in which Swami Govindanand was sentenced to five years' transportation by the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind under section 153-A I.P.C. The Swami was also charged under section 124-A I. P. C., but was found "not guilty" on that count. The charges arose in connection with a speech delivered by the Swami at Kotri in opening a National School.

"Victim To Governor's Wrath."

The Swami refused to cross-examine any of the prosecution witnesses, or to give defence. In the course of his written statement to the court he stated that he felt he was a victim to the Governor's wrath, owing to the *hartal* he (Swami) had organised at the time of the latter's visit to Sind. He also stated that the Kotri Mukhtiarkhar never took notes at the meeting which he (Swami) addressed; but he (Mukhtiarkar) manufactured them at his (Mukhtiarkar's) house; that the witnesses were tutored at the Mukhtiarkar's residence, that they were not present at the meeting, that no witness had taken full notes of his speech and that some witnesses had produced different versions of the same subject matter.

"Trial Not Conducted In Fair Manner"

The Swami further stated that the trial before the Resident Magistrate was conducted not in a fair manner at all. The Oriental Translator to Government was never called to file the translations placed before Government for obtaining permission to prosecute him. He also mentioned "a few of the glaring irregularties in the recording of evidence in the lower Court."

In the end he stated: "I shall always be cheered by the solace that I am an innocent son and servant of the Lord, who is serving for a righteous cause and may the spirit of the Lord's chosen ones in the days of yore namely Prahlad, Jesus, Mahomed, Shanker, Guru Nanik and Tilak comfort me in my trials and sufferings."

A Falsehood.

A wrong impression has been created on the minds of the people that the Swami had given an understaking not to take part in politics and got himself released from internment, which he was made to undergo in connection with the Komagata Maru affair. We wonder how the Associated Press circulated this falsehood on the day of judgment, when the Public Prosecutor had clearly stated in Court that "the accused was realeased by Government *in the belief* (italics ours) that the accused would refrain from political agitation in the country." the Swami made it still clearer when he stated that the allegations in connection with the Komagata Maru affair were never proved against him, that a Committee presided over by Sir William Vincent found nothing of an incriminating nature against him, that nothing had been proved against him in a Court of Law and that he was not convicted by any court except by an order of the Executive.

Refuses To Give Undertaking.

Before pronouncing sentence the Judge told the accused that he would consider his case favourably if he gave an undertaking that he would not participate in politics hereafter. The Swami refused, saying he was a servant of the Congress and was bound to obey its mandate.

In passing the sentence of transportation for five years the Court observed that the accused was not prepared to give even the small undertaking suggested, that he considered himself a martyr possessing the fullest faith in God, that the previous internment of four years under the Defence of India Act seemed to have absolutely no effect upon him after his release, and that therefore it had no other alternative but to restrain the accused's activity for five years.

Swami's Message to People.

In the course of his message to the people the Swami says:—

"I shall work for Swarjya not by preaching but by prayer. The Lord is with me and our Congress. Truth shall truly triumph."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SWAMI REFUSES TO CROSS-EXAMINE.

PLEADINGS TO THE CHARGES.

The case against Swami Govindanand commenced on Monday May 2, at the Karachi Sessions before Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and a jury composed of five gentlemen (one Parsi, one Sindhi and 3 Goans). The court room was packed and should have been much more so but for the restriction of the police of whom a strong guard was posted in court compound as well as verandahs.

Mr. T. G. Elphinstone, Public Prosecutor of Sind, in his opening address to the jury said that there were two different charges in respect of the same speech against the accused, one under section 124-A. I. P. C. and the other under 153-A I. P. C. As regards the first charge (under 124-A) the court would rely on their verdict but as regards the second charge (153-A) they (jurors) were mere assessors and they could only give their opinion and the final decision lay in the hands of the court. Proceeding further the P. P. said it was not necessary for the prosecution to specify any particular passages as laid down, in 4 Sind Law Reporter.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the two charges and said he would put in a written statement at the conclusion of the case.

Seven witnesses, none of whom were cross-examined by the accused, gave evidence for the prosecution.

SWAMI'S REPLIES TO COURT.

Asked by the Court the accused replied as follows:—I did make a speech at Kotri in connection with the opening ceremony of a National School but I do not remember the date. The account given by Sub-Inspector Imam Shah does not represent my speech accurately. I shall give an account of what I said later on. My intention was to ask the people to open a national school, take to spinning and to use Swadshi articles and to abstain from taking any political aid from elected members of Councils. My reason for so doing was to ask people to obey the decision of the Congress. My intention also was to ask my people to organise themselves in terms of the Congress resolutions. This is proved by the actual work done in response to my appeal namely the starting of a national school and the formation of a Taluka Congress Committee. It has not been proved by any action of my Kotri audience that they have done any thing that might show hatred against Government. The notes are not accurate. Therefore I don't mind how the translation stands. The Sub-Inspector has admitted that he did not take the notes in shorthand. They do not only form an unfair summary but are the manufacture of the Sub-Inspector. A summary of my speech had appeared in the *Hindu* of Hyderabad. I do not know who took notes of the report sent to that paper. I shall read out my statement sometime later.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S ARGUMENT.

Addressing the jury the P. P. said:—"The evidence was confined to the Kotri speech. I wish to remind you of two points. In one section you have to give your opinion as assessors only. Under this section the charge is that the accused attempted to excite hatred amongst different classes of His Majesty's subjects. I shall refer you to one or two passages which will show that they were calculated to create feelings of hatred.

Here the P. P. read out the passage where the accused compared the incorrigibility of the Bureaucracy to a dog's tail.

Continuing the P. P. asked:—In this is there anything except pure incitement to hatred? In it on the one hand he holds that the English will never improve and on the other he shows that a small minority holds in subjection a large majority. At another place he says that 33 crores of lions are being ruled by 2 lakhs of Englishmen. Considering the audience he addressed no effect other than that of hatred could have been produced.

Now with regard to the other section you have taken on oath to truly return a verdict whether or not the accused is guilty. The Sub-Inspector has produced his notes which were taken on the spot. Then you have heard the Mukhtyarkar's notes which were taken to the District Magistrate at Petaro two days later. The D. M. also received a copy of the Sub-Inspector's notes which were kept under seal and duly produced in the court. There can be no question their having been tampered with. The accused has produced no evidence of what passed at Kotri. The notes of the Sub-Inspector substantially corroborate those of the Mukhtyarkar although the latter's notes are very much more brief. There are many common phrases in the two sets of notes. I again remind you of the very wide definition of disaffection particularly of Bombay 22—I. L. R. in which reference is made to the following three points (1) to alienate the people (2) to weaken the bond of allegiance (3) prepossessing the people with feelings of hatred against the Government. If these can be shown from the evidence then the accused is guilty under section 124-A. The accused claims freedom of speech. That may be alright. But there are limits to it. If you exhort a man to commit murder that is going beyond limits. If you prepare a state of mind which will turn the people against Government it becomes an offence and is not to be regarded as freedom of speech. To excite feelings of hatred against Government is as much an offence as exciting audience to murder and is therefore outside the right of freedom of speech. In cases like this it is generally asked by the accused whether any evil results have flowed therefrom? The section does not require the Prosecution to show that actual evil has resulted from the speeches. The section deals with attempt to excite disaffection also; and what we have to know is that the words are calculated to create such a frame of mind.

Here the P. P. compared the notes of the Sub-Inspector with those of the Mukhtyarkar and said that in all essentials they tallied with each other; and he remarked that such words spoken rhetorically to an audience like the one at Kotri could not but crate feelings of disloyalty. Even if they did not the charge is also for attempting to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law. That is all that the Prosecution has to prove. It is only in one short passage that the accused speaks of National Schools and calls upon parents to withdraw their children from Government schools. He points out to them that they are slaves and no good would come out of education in Government schools and that it only leads to a life of clerkship on Rs. 25 a month.

The evidence is clear. His Honour has shut out evidence of other speeches showing intent. But the intent is clear from the speech. Quoting Justice Atkins (?) the P. P. said that sedition was only the first step to insurrection and rising and that it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the community to put down sedition with a strong hand. It is now for you to decide whether or not the accused has gone beyond the limits of the right of speech by exciting disloyalty.

There can be no doubt that the object of the accused was to produce feelings of disloyalty against Government. Disaffection is a very wide term and I submit that with this speech in your hands you cannot but be led to the conclusion that the offence has been committed.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused then read out a long statement. While the accused was referring to the Mukhtyarkar and Resident Magistrate who he said, admitted to him that the prosecution was sanctioned by the Governor on account of his wrath for the hartal of 21st March and asking the accused to cross-examine them when the whole truth would come out, the Judge desired the accused to omit the passages as the statement was not proved in court. The accused agreed to do so if the Court insisted upon his doing so. The Judge did not, however, press the matter. The Judge did not allow reference in the statement of the accused to Dr. Ghanshamdas' evidence as the latter's evidence was not recorded by the court.

Asked by the Court the accused said that by Swaraj he meant "a Government responsible to the chosen representatives of the people."

The judge then charged the jury commenting on the Prosecution evidence. His words were absolutely inaudible to anybody except perhaps, the jurors.

At 4-55 p.m. the Jury retired to consider the verdict; and the judge also retired to his Chamber.

The jury returned at 5 p.m. and found the accused "not guilty" under section 153-A and returned a unanimous verdict of guilty under section 124-A.

Judgment was reserved for the next day.

The accused did not seem at all affected by the verdict of the jury and throughout maintained a very cheerful attitude. He old father of 75 years when he heard the verdict said that that was a great day in the life of his son.

After the judge left the Court the Swami was garlanded by his admirers who embraced him and touched his feet.

THE JUDGMENT.

5 YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

SWAMI REFUSES TO GIVE UNDERTAKING

The Swami Govindnand Sedition case came up for judgment before Mr. Kennedy I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner in Sind, on Tuesday morning. Long before 11-30 a.m. the friends, admirers, and sympathisers of the Swami began to crowd into the Court House although the Police were in strong force to maintain order and regulate traffic. All the approaches to the Court House were patrolled by the Police and people were not allowed to gather in crowds. At 11-34 the Judge came into the Court and the accused was brought about twenty minutes before the arrival of the Judge. The accused was taken from the dock nearer the Judge's bench and he asked for permission to take his food. The Judge said he would allow him to do so presently.

The Judge:—The Jury has found you guilty under section 124A and I agree with them. They have found you not guilty under section 153A, I. P. C. and I do not see any reason to disagree with them.

THE KOMAGATA MARU AFFAIR.

The Public Prosecutor then said that the accused had referred in his Kotri speech to his imprisonment for four years. It was, he said, for the information of the Court, under the Defence of India Act in connection with "Komagata Maru" affair. The Public Prosecutor proceeding pointed out that the accused was released by Government in the belief that the accused would refrain from political agitation in the country. But he did not do so. The Public Prosecutor referred the Court to the "Gazette of India," dated 14th January 1915 in which the case in connection with the "Komagata Maru" was discussed.

The Judge asked the Swami what he had to say as to this "Komagata Maru" affair. The Swami replied that the allegations in connection with the "Komagata Maru" affair were never proved against him and that a Committee presided over by Sir William Vincent found nothing of an incriminating nature against him, and nothing had been proved against him in a Court of Law and he was not convicted by any Court except interned by an order of the Executive.

Referring to the Jury the Swami challenged the competency of the Jury to sit in judgment against him. He said that the men who formed the Jury never knew anything about politics, were not in touch with the development of present day political thought in the country and were therefore singularly unfitted to try him.

In regard to a question about the Congress by the Court the accused said that the Congress was not a one man's affair but that 30,000 chosen representatives formulated the National demand at Nagpur last December.

The Public Prosecutor pointed out to the Court that a sentence of transportation could be passed against the accused for the offence committed, but that, if the Court thought fit a lesser sentence of transportation for ten or five years could also be passed.

SWAMI REFUSES TO GIVE UNDERTAKING.

Before passing judgment the Court told the accused that it would consider his case favourably if he gave an undertaking that he would not participate in politics hereafter.

The accused said he was a servant of the Congress and was bound to obey its mandate.

In passing the sentence of transportation for five years the Court observed that the accused was not prepared to give even the small undertaking suggested, that he considered himself a martyr possessing the fullest faith in God, that the previous internment of four years under the Defence of India Act seemed to have absolutely no effect upon him after his release, and that therefore it had no other alternative but to restrain the accused's activity for five years.

When the judgment was pronounced the accused said:—"May God bestow upon me strength to undergo the rigorours of this sentence with patience, fortitude and cheerfulness even as Prahlad, Jesus and Mahomed did."

The accused received the sentence in the coolest and most cheerful manner smiling all the time. His old father and brothers stood near him unperturbed. The accused was then conducted to the Jury room near by, where he took his food. Here he was garlanded and embraced by his friends; and some touched his feet in reverence. Many people were seen in tears. All the while the prisoner asked his friends to carry on the political work in Sind unruffled by any misfortunes that might overtake them. After taking his food, he went to his old father and reverently touched his feet to take farewell. The old man embraced his son, patted him on the back and sent him cheerfully away.

The prisoner then entered the Police motor van which left after an hour the delay being due to the warrant not being signed by the judge. People on the road were crying "Swami-Govindanand-ki-Jai" as the van drove the prisoner to the Jail.

HIS MESSAGE TO PEOPLE.

"Now entrust me to God. I shall work for Swarajya not by preaching but by prayer. The Lord is with me and our Congress. Truth shall truly triumph. We shall certainly win Swarajya within this year; and I shall, God willing, meet you soon. Remembering God, carry on your struggle for Swarajya. Stick religiously to non-violence."

GOVINDANAND.

THE SWAMI'S STATEMENT.

CHARACTERISES CASE AS FALSE.

CALLS HIMSELF A VICTIM OF GOVERNOR'S WRATH.

The following is the full text of the Swami's statement submitted to the Court:

I believe with my blessed master the Swami Vivekananda that India has a great spiritual message to perform in the present Yuga. That mission is the re-spiritualisation of the entire humanity. India alone of all the nations is fit to solve the problem of the world and show a true path for the spiritual reconstruction of society which to-day everywhere shows signs of decay and dissolution. The message of a fallen and subject race will be treated with contempt by the other nations of the world. I believe with my blessed Guru Swami Vivekananda that Swarajya and Swadharma are inextricably bound up together, I could not work for Vedanta without working at the same time for Swaraiya which means the vindication of our Mother's self-respect at home.

WHY N. C. O. WAS INAUGURATED.

The events which culminated in the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh, the wrongs perpetrated on the Ahilafat and the policy of ruthless repression inaugurated everywhere have proved to us our humiliation in black and white I believed with the Swami Shradhananda that theime had come even for the Sadhus to rise from their Samadhis and vindicate the Mother's honor. I was a recluse devoted to God-contemplation till the inauguration of Satyagraha movement by Mahatma Gandhi as a protest of a weak and fallen people against the passing of the Rowlatt legislation in the teeth of universal opposition both inside the council chamber and outside. During the Satyagraha agitation against the Rowlatt Act we resorted to appeals to God to remove this black spot and this badge of helotry from our nation. We only fasted, performed penances and offered prayers to God to deliver our nation from the horrors of the new repressive legislation. But the bureaucrats of India and specially the satrap of the Punjab could not tolerate even this meek prayer and penance of the weak people before God. He inflicted upon us the horrors of the martial law wherein we saw disclosed as in a map our complete humiliation and degradation. Even then be it said to the credit of the patience of our people and leaders that they still prayed, petitioned, sent deputations to England and appealed to the law-courts of Britain and the British democracy to do us justice. And when both the Indian Congress and Khilafat deputations returned disappointed, the Congress saw no other alternative of getting justice but that of accepting Mahatma Gandhi's programme of progressive non-violent non-co-operation. Briefly stated this doctrine means that when the earthly rulers fail to do justice to man, he relying upon the righteousness of his cause flies to God, the Supreme Controller of the destinies of this earth for refuge and justice. He knows that that is the quarter where there is never disappointment, provided he shall knock at the door of God. This non-violent Non-Cooperation is the last resort of an oppressed people who are devoted to God, Dharma and to universal love of mankind. As the Non-Co-operator's end is righteous and holy so are the means he employs. He believes that a righteous and holy end can only be realized by righteous and holy means. While the Non-Co-operator loves freedom and truth and will sacrifice his all to win freedom for the enthralled by spiritual and love-methods he is ever a nationalist. He looks upon every country as a small geographical limit. He is the inhabitant of the whole earth. It is impossible to conceive of a Non-Co-operator harbouring any thought of racial hatred or colour prejudice or ill-will to any human being or God's creature. He will champion the cause of the oppressed and exploited, be they who they be. I worked to see this doctrine realised on our terrestrial globe which is to-day groaning in misery.

A GOD-GIVEN RIGHT.

I have abstained from cross-examining the prosecution witnesses and offering any defence in court, for that is the Congress decision arrived at after a very serious and careful deliberation at Calcutta and Nagpur, for it was the considered opinion of the Indian leaders who had assembled to take part in the Congress deliberations at Calcutta and Nagpur that all political cases were unjustifiable and were nothing but repression pure and simple of the national awakening as witness the martial-law regime in the Punjab in 1919.

It is a universal belief conceded by all political thinkers of the East and the West that every human being has the right to preach his own ideas on the political governance of his country to persuade his people to demand any manner of changes and reforms in the constitution or methods of governance of his country and to dismiss and punish any official guilty of serious misconduct. Mr. Vijayaragavachariar gave utterance to the fundamental right of the governed in his expatiation on the theory of the original compact in his presidential address at Nagpur Congress. This is what I call the right of freedom of political conscience This is the Godgiven right of every man. Deny this right to a people or an individual and liberty dies instantaneously. I claim this right for myself and every human being if we want to make the world safe for liberty, democracy and dharma. Just as after centuries of persecutions, inquisitions, flayings alive etc., dissent from the established church or official religion has been recognised as the God-given right of every man which goes to-day by the name of freedom of religious conscience or worship, so the nations of the world will have to acknowledge to-day in this century of liberty, democracy and dharma that every human being has the right of freedom of political conscience or worship, i.e., an individual or group of individuals have the right of seceding from any state if the constitution of that State cannot satisfy his or their aspirations and does not afford sufficient scope for his or their political guidance. I am proud to say that as the doctrine of universal toleration in religion was first proclaimed in India by our Rishis and realised and practised here in our motherland from whence it has gone to the rest of the world, so this beautiful doctrine of freedom of political conscience or worship and of social conscience or worship has been first taught, proclaimed and practised in India and from here it will go to the nations of this earth and when they become thoroughly grounded in this doctrine there will be universal peace on earth, good will among mankind and glory to God, for the day of complete religious political, and social freedom is soon to dawn over this earth.

MEET PROPAGANDA BY PROPAGANDA.

Before therefore arresting and prosecuting me or any other individual who is preaching and interpreting the message of the Congress to his people, it behoves the Government first to combat and declare unlawful the above doctrine of freedom of political conscience and worship, to declare the Congress and its children committees as unlawful assemblies and suppress the same and by a ban to interdict all Congress activity and propaganda. My speeches have been only an exposition of the Congress message as formulated in its famous resolutions in the creed, the new constitution and progressive non-violent non-cooperation. They in no way differ from the utterances of the Congressmen in Sind and other parts of India. For aught I know from the reports in the papers the speeches of the Sindhees are much milder than those delivered by non-Sindhees in Sind or other parts of India.

We have used persuasion with our people and by force of arguments based upon actual facts carried conviction in their hearts. If the Government do believe that this movement is detrimental to the best and abiding interests of India it is but right that they also should carry on a very vigorous propaganda in the country presenting their own case before the people. That is the only right course of combating our movement and let the people who are the final arbitrators decide for themselves and choose their own course. Persuasion ought to be met by persuasion and not by prosecution. The former is what will be called a legitimate and peaceful method of meeting an opponent, the latter, the method of prosecution, is a method to be classed under the category of brute-force. Spiritual or soul force is the only force which individuals, nations and Governments should employ in their disputes with others, specially with those who themselves have vowed never to employ brute-force or with the weak and the meek.

A VICTIM OF GOVERNOR'S WRATH.

I feel I am a victim to the Governor's wrath. There was a hartal in which I had a share. Now, personally I have nothing to say against Sir George Lloyd. The *hartal* was intended to show to the Governor that the campaign of general repression inaugurated throughout the country meets with the strongest disapprobation of the people of Karachi. It was also intended as a protest against the policy of repression pursued in Sind, and the zulums of the police and officialdom in Sind evident everywhere. It is unfortunate the Governor took the *hartal* deeply to heart as a personal affront offered to him, and sanctioned my prosecution. His Excellency's talks with the deputations that waited upon him in Karachi leave no room whatsoevever that he has made up his mind to punish some non-co-operators and specially those who are responsible for the humiliation of the *hartal* on the occasion of his visit. The C. I. D. spies and other Government hirelings in Sind are ready with speeches made to order at any time. It is well known that Sind is the most official-ridden and police-ridden Province in India. The Nawabshah Rassi Zulum is a recent instance. The case against Mr. Virumal had to be withdrawn after dragging on a weary length because the police could not substantiate their charges. The case against Shikarpur and Sukkur non-cooperators had also to be withdrawn at last. And as to the repression practised in 1919 during the Lawrence regime Sir George Lloyd himself had to intervene to put an end to several scandals. I feel sure that Sir George would not have sanctioned my prosecution knowing the sort of Police we have in Sind had he not taken umbrage on account of the *hartal*. It has thus become very easy for the Executive to get rid of political workers by trumping up a charge against them with the aid of secret Police spies. Government subordinates who depend for their bread and butter upon the sirkar, zamindars who are at the beck and call of the officials and the subordinate magistracy who are the mere tools of the executive. Hirelings are engaged to swear away a man's life without the least compunction of conscience, specially when it is known that the victim being a non-co-operator will not cross-examine them.

CASE MANUFACTURED.

In this case the Kotri Mukhtiarkar never took notes at the meeting which I addressed. He manufactured them at his house. The witnesses are tutored at the Mukhtiarkar's residence and they were not present at the meeting. One or to non-official witnesses in this case have previous convictions and they are also the accused in some cases now pending before the Resident Magistrate and they are brought to give false evidence against me. No witness has taken full notes of my speech. Some witnesses have produced different versions of the same subject matter.

AN UNFAIR TRIAL.

The trial before the Resident Magistrate of Kotri was conducted not in a fair manner at all. The unreality of the whole proceedings was apparent even to the dullest understanding. The oriental translator to Government was never called to file the translations placed before Government for obtaining permission to prosecute me. I shall give here a few of the glaring irregularities in the recording of evidence in the lower court.

1. Witness Gokaldas who was present throughout the proceedings and instructing the Public Prosecutor on the first day was examined as witness the next day in spite of my protest.
2. Witnesses who were examined were freely allowed to go out.
3. Instead of recording the replies of the witnesses as given in Sindhi the Magistrate took down the Public Prosecutor's questions in the form of answers.
4. The prosecution witnesses were freely allowed to refer to the notes for replies.
5. Instead of reading the full notes on asking the official witnesses to state what they saw and heard the witnesses were asked particular questions from the body of the so called report and only those portions without reference to the context were taken down by the Magistrate in spite of my protests.
6. Then witnesses were permitted to refer to notes contrary to all practices, e.g. Pir Mahbub Shah case.
7. The Public Prosecutor was putting a desired answer in the mouth of the witnesses though the witnesses had already given a contrary answer. My protests were not listened to.
8. Witness Imamshah while giving evidence went over to the public prosecutor and the police officials instructing the public prosecutor and had consultation with them on a question put to him before replying to it. The objection was overruled.

NO CASE MADE OUT.

In spite of what the witnesses have been tutored to depose against me. I fail to see where and how a case could lie against me, when the witnesses themselves confessed that I have only described the Punjab atrocities, the Khilafat wrongs, asked them to exert to win Swaraj within twelve months, exhorted them to bear all repression with calmness and follow Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence and then should the Government sincerely apologise, they should co-operate with them.

A SANYASI'S PREROGATIVES.

I have refrained from defending myself on this ground also that it is the privilege of a Sanyasi according to Hindu Dharma to be the instructor and the servant of his people. He is not bound by man-made laws when the law of His Higher Being sanctions a course of conduct which may conflict with them. He cannot be cribbed, cabined and confined within the four corners of a law for in that case he would not be able

(Continued on next page.)

JAPAN LETTER.

AMERICO-JAPANESE NAVAL RACE.

AGAINST THE NAVY'S PLANS.

THE GOVERNMENT IN GRAFT.

PROSTITUTION OF PHILANTHROPHY IN CHINA

(From our Own Correspondent)

TOKYO, March 25.

They say, "History repeats itself" Here, in this part of the world it is about to repeat itself much more faster than human imagination can ever conceive and that too in spite of all the blood and agony of the last war. Not long ago, England concentrated nearly the whole of her fleet in the North Sea in reply to Germany's naval programs. Now when the English navy has been relegated to the back ground by her "sister" across the Atlantic and Germany is no longer an important factor as a naval power the contemplated concentration of practically the entire American fleet in the Pacific will not come as a surprise to those who have been watching the political situation in the Far East, especially the Pacific side of it.

Despite the official denials that have been issued at Washington, the press representatives at the American capital are unanimous in their belief that the United States Cabinet is seriously considering the question of concentrating the full strength of the American navy in the Pacific. And this is not to be done either as an emergency measure or a military gesture, but "merely as a return to sound naval strategy" Facts speak louder than words. General Leonarl Wood, who has declined to become the Governor-General of the Philippines has left America for the Islands as a special representative of President Harding for making an investigation as to the desirability of granting independence to the Filipinos. Whispers are having the rounds in Tokyo that the chief object with which General Wood is charged is to make a comprehensive survey of and report on the strategic position in the Pacific Ocean. It is an open book to all, that if General Wood's views prevail, Oahu, the island of the Hawaiin group on which Honolulu is situated, will in all probability be converted into a second Gibraltar.

Hawaii is the key of the Pacific Ocean. According to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the American army and navy experts are firmly convinced that "by developing Pearl Harbour, Honolulu Harbour and Kaneohe Bay, a base capable of accommodating the entire American fleet can be created.

An Amicble Division.

England, crippler as she is financially as well as materially will thank her stars if the American Atlantic fleet is transferred to the Pacific. A little bird whispers into our ears that Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon an "amicable division" of the seas, Great Britain to police the Atlantic and the United States the Pacific. It being understood that England will not protest the increase in the American navy while Canada and Australia will be gratified by the proposed transfer to the Pacific Ocean.

And what for is this drama being staged? Is it an evidence of a belief that Japan's and America's interests in Asia are bound to clash? The future is in the lap of gods and nobody can say what is going to happen. Notwithstanding, we have the assurances of statesmen on both the sides that a war between America and Japan is a fanatical dream, pure and simple.

Against The Navy's Plans.

The "contagion" of Mr. Ozaki's views about the limitation of Japan's armaments is no longer confined to the professional politicians, but has spread to other quarters as well. At a meeting of the leading businessmen and thinkers at the City Hall in Osaka, the Manchester of Japan, Mr. Sanji Muto, Managing Director of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., and President of the Joint Association of Japanese Trade Guilds, sounded a warning by impressing upon his hearers that the fate of Germany awaited Japan unless she discarded her military enterprises After several addresses by University Professors, Journalists and Captains of industries had been made the Joint Association of Japanese Trade Guilds in the Kwansai district adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Government budget in which an expenditure on armaments preponderates and which does not make any suitable provision for work of a productive character for social reform, increases the burdens of the nation which is already experiencing the difficulties of post-bellum finance; and, whereas, the House of Representatives has already approved this budget contrary to public opinion, be it resolved that a telegram be sent to the individual members of the House of Peers, inviting their support of and co-operation with the disarmament movement and requesting the them to examine without bias the Government's budget and the other Government bills, thus respecting the wishes of the nation."

The Government in Graft.

The air is full of rumours about a big graft in the funds of the South Manchuria Railway Company, a semi-official concern of its capital amounting to Yen 440,000,00, one half belongs to the Japanese Government, which also possesses the right of appointing its directors. Mr. Yamada a former director of the industrial Bureau of the Railway Company, who resigned his position sometime ago, has brought to light some very serious charges against high officials of the Japanese Government and the scandal promises to cause a serious political commotion and to far overshadow the municipal scandal in Tokyo in far reaching effect. Mr. Yamada has submitted his evidence before the public procurators alleging that the directors of the company paid exhorbitant prices out of the funds of the company for the purchase of a steamer from Mr. Uchida of Kobe, the Fushun factory of the Electrics and Chemical Industrial Company and the Taulen Coal mine, thereby accommodating the Seiyukai—the Government party—with Yen 1,000,000 towards its electioneering funds at the time of the last year's general election. The matter is in the hands of the judicial authorities who are thoroughly proing into it, but signs of uneasiness are being witnessed among the ranks of the Seiyukai. Premier Hara who is also the President of the Seiyukai, in order to extricate himself out of the complicated position in which he has been thrown, said the other day in the diet that whatever circumstances might exist in the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Government could and hold itself responsible for the affairs of a business company. This proclamation of the Premier nullifying the relation between the Company and the Japanese Government, has caused an important issue of international proportions as the status of the Company is endorsed with the international problem in connection with the Portsmouth Treaty, the Japanese-Chinese treaties and the Japanese claims against the American proposal to construct a parallel railway line.

Mid slinging Campaign.

In retaliation for the agitation of the Kenseikai—the Opposition party—regarding the affairs of the South Manchuria Railway, Company, a campaign of political mud-slinging has begun between the two riva parties. Mr. Hirooka, a whip of the Seiyukai, fearing that his action may compromise his party has resigned his position with the Seiyukai and has brought charges of "a serious misdeed" against Viscount Kato, the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Hirooka in his letters to the press says that the Viscount received a gift of Yen 50,000 from Mr. Shinya Uchida, a shipping magnate, at the time of the last general election on the condition that the Kenseikai will not support the Universal Sufferage issue, but, according to Mr. Hirooka, the Kenseikai did not abide by the condition on which they had received the money. Charges and counter charges are being indulged in by the leaders of Japan's two prominent political parties. The whole Japanese press is shedding tears over the deplorable state of affairs, which they say will have an incalculable effect in lowering the prestige of politics in Japan.

Prostitution of Philanthropy in China.

In China, even philanthropy is being prostituted by her foreign exploiters. America has devoted her share of the Boxer indemnity towards the education of the Chinese. As a matter of fact, the cultural influence of America has taken a deep root among the Chinese intelligentia, a large number of whom are indebted to their American education for their present status in life, hence the American business interests in the Celestial empire are reaping the beneficial fruits of their government's action, to emulate the example of America, France has also arranged to enable Chinese to work their way through schools, and two thousand students were sent to that country in a space of only two years.

There is competition in every line of work among the Powers in China. Why, some of the powers should be left behind in this race for winning the sympathies of the Chinese people? Great Britain finding herself outflanked by France in this matter, is intending to revoke the remaining amount of the Boxer indemnity to be paid to her and with this amount of the indemnity establish an Anglo-Chinese University in London for the education of the Chinese students. Japan too, is not lagging behind. A movement is on foot not only to renounce the rest of the Boxer indemnity due to Japan in favour of giving educational facilities to the Chinese, but also to devote a large portion of the South Manchuria Railway Company's dividends of the Japanese Government for the encouragement of studies and researches relating to China as well as for making arrangements for the educational expenses of Chinese students in Japan. Before the European war the number of Chinese students in Japan was put at 20,000, but by the end of the last year it had decreased to less than 4,000 while there has been a marked increase in those studying in America. France and Great Britain. This decrease has been further accelerated by the proposed abolition by the Chinese Government of sending students to Japan at the Government expense. As a result of this, the people in this country have been greatly alarmed and have begun to exert themselves to remedy the situation.

Seamen's Union of Japan.

The obstacles which stood in the way of forming a Seamen's Union including all the seamen in Japan, are about to be removed and an inaugural meeting for this purpose is to be held in Kobe on April 3. Mr. Ken Okabaki after his return from Europe, where he went as a representative of Japanese seamen at the International Seamen's Conference at Genoa, made persistent efforts to form a union embracing the whole of Japan but some of the existing associations took exception to the manner in which the arrangements were being made and his scheme fell through for want of proper support. An agreement has at last been reached by the leading groups and their are fair prospects of the union taking a definite shape.

Lord Reading has accepted the position of patron of the Shakespeiar Association of India.

VICTIM TO BUREAUERATIC WRATH.

(Continued from previous page.)

to minister unto the King and the people. In this case although I have not infringed the laws under which I am charged, I cannot defend myself consistently with my calling. I claim to my calling at least the same privilege as is allowed to our legislators in the Council Chambers although it is the considered opinion of the Political thinkers of the West and our Rishis that the public worker outside the Legislature and the Philosopher should enjoy even a greater freedom than he working with in it.

WHAT HE PREACHED AT KOTRI.

I may briefly state here what I have preached at Kotri and several other places, as the message of the Congress. I have said that a Government deaf to all prayers for punishing the wrong-doers in the Punjab was in need of thorough reformation, that our prayers, petitions and appeals to the highest tribunals of justice having failed entirely the Congress had resolved to win Swaraj within twelve months by non-violent non-co-operation. Swaraj would not be obtained, I always emphasised, unless the people stuck to non-violence and universal love. I have exposed the Punjab wrongs briefly as given in the Congress sum-committee's report. I said that the methods by which Swaraj could be obtained within 12 months were by withdrawing children from Government and aided schools by lawyers giving up practice and starting national schools and arbitration courts, by people joining the Congress Committees in large numbers, by paying liberally to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and by taking to spinning and using home-spun cloth. I said if we showed firm determination in carrying out this programme of work Government was bound to yield. If not the next stages in the non-co-operation programme would be put into operation under which Government servants would be required to resign and tax-payers asked to refuse to pay taxes. But I always said that Government would not be unwise enough to drive people to resort to these extreme measures but that it would gracefully yield if it found people were in grim earnestness from the very outset, and confer Swaraj on India As a result of my lecture it Kotri one national school and Taluka Congress Committee were opened which plainly shows that people are bent upon doing constructive work and thatI have not incited people to hatred

AN INNOCENT SON AND SERVANT OF GOD.

This is the doctrine I have preached in Sind and outside Sind ever after the Calcutta Special Congress, both from the platform and in the press. For the reasons given above I hold that no case can lie against me and hence I must be discharged. I submit that no untoward political event has happened at Kotri or elsewhere as a result of my preachings. I have rather put in all influence on the side of non-violence, universal love and Dharma. But we are determined to be treated as human beings and fellow-citizens by the Anglo-Indian Officialdom in India, and in the Colonies. We have been forced by necessity to resort to non-co-operation. It does not give us pleasure to non-co-operate with the Government. As Lord Reading and the Duke of Connaught want co-operation, so do we want it, but we want the co-operation of equality and comradeship and not of a servile obedience or helotry. We are asked to forgive and forget. This is what ought to be preached to the Anglo-Indian Officialdom. Release all the politicals, repeal all the repressive legislation, rectify the Khilafat wrongs and make us your equals in the administration of our country, then we shall feel that you have truly determined to forgive and forget. As for ourselves, weIndians being always of tender and compassionate hearts, have already forgiven and forgotten. This is what will be found in all the speeches produced here, that if the bureaucracy sincerely repents we shall co-operate with them. I have always exerted myself in serving God and advancing the cause of Dharma and welfare of humanity irrespective of caste, creed and colour and if in discharging such humble duty I am called upon by my blessed Lord to take up my cross. I shall cheerfully obey his commandment, which I know is always for my true and eternal good and for the true and eternal good of those whom I tried to serve. I shall always be cheered by the solace that I am an innocent son and servant of the Lord who is suffering for a righteous cause and may the spirit of the Lord's chosen ones in the days of yore namely Prahalad, Jesus, Mahomed, Shanker, Guru Nanik and Tilak comfort me in my trials and sufferings

RANGOON NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 8.

The meeting of Insein workshop strikers to-day decided to give up the railway quarteds at once. This reply will be sent to the company to-morrow.

The strike of Loco monial and subordinate staff of Burma Railways is unchanged, as also the Mandalay Tramway strike.

BENARES UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES. May 7.

The last admission examination results of the Benares University is just out. Out of 25 successful students three passed in the first division and twenty-two in the second. Miss Shanta Adhikari, daughter of Professor Adhikari got first class.

WHEN EAST AND WEST MEET.

VISION OF A HUGE DEMON.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore addressing the Indian Students Union and Hostel Keppel Street, London, on the meeting of "the East and West," said: He had lately paid a visit to the battlefields of France. The awful calm of desolation brought before his mind the vision of a huge demon. Something of the same kind of image was produced in his mind when he realised the touch of the West on Eastern life. The West came not with the imagination and sympathy that creates and unites, but with the shock of passion and the power of wealth. Western humanity had received a mission to be the teacher of the world, but the dominant collective idea in the Western countries was not creative. They were ready to enslave or kill individuals.

The West had met the East. Such meeting in order to be fruitful must have in its heart some great emotion of humanity, generous and creative. The world to-day was offered to the West. She would destroy it if she did not use it for the great creation of man. The East was waiting to be understood by the Western races. The Western mind had not evolved an enthusiasm of the chivalrous ideal that could bring this age to its fulfilment.

The time had come when Europe must know that the forcible parasitism she had been practising on two great continents must cause atrophy to herself.

Modern politicians used the word "mandate" instead of the honest word "possession." Western civilisation was of no benefit to the native races.

MR. WELLS' NEW VISION OF THE FUTURE.

YOUNG MAN OF 2020.

Mr. H. G. Wells, in the third of his articles on "The Salvaging of Civilisation" in the "Sunday Times," gives a glimpse into the life of a citizen of his projected world State. He will have been born, he says, in some one of the United States of the world, in New York, or California, or Ontario, or New Zealand, or Portugal, or France, or Bengal or Shansi. But wherever his lot may fall, the first history he will learn will be the wonderful history of mankind from its nearly animal beginnings a few score thousand years ago, with no tools but implements of chipped stone and hacked wood, up to the power and knowledge of our own time. His education will trace for him the beginning of speech or writing of cultivation and settlement. While he is still a little boy he will have all the great outlines of human adventure brought home to his mind by all sorts of vivid methods of presentation such as the poor poverty-struck schools of our own time cannot dream of enjoying. On this broad foundation he will build up his knowledge of his own particular State and nation and people, learning not tales of ancient grievances and triumphs and revenges, but what his particular race and countryside have given, and what it gives and may be expected to give, to the common welfare of the world. On such foundations his social consciousness will be built A world that wastes none of its resources upon armaments or soldiering and which produces whatever it wants in the regions best adapted to that production, and delivers them to the consumer by the directest route, will be rich enough not only to spare the first quarter of everybody's life for education entirely but to keep on with some education throughout their entire lifetime.

VICEROY'S SIMLA SPEECH.

"PIONEER'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

Commenting on the Viceroy's recent speech the "Pioneer" says:—Lord Reading put unerring finger on the dangers which violent incitement of masses must inevitably call forth to our mind. The great appeal of his speech lies in the opportunity which it widely gives to the leaders of that agitation to place themselves once more in the ranks of those who, for advocacy of political doctrines, adhere to the methods open to them under generous measure of self-Government which has been accorded to India. In other words, Lord Reading provided Mr. Gandhi with acid test of his claim to political responsibility.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 7.

The result of the election of the ordinary fellows of the Indian Women's University is as follows:

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been elected by the patrons electorate. Mrs. Saralabhai Naik, Hon. Shastri, Principal Apte, Sir Lallubhai Shah, Prof. R. P. Patwadh and Principal Dikshit by the graduates electorate, Dr. Miss Navarangay by the educated ladies electorate and Mrs. Vidyagauri, Prof. Rajwade, Dr. Gokhale and Babu Shivaprasad Gupta by the general electorate.

PARTIAL TRAM STRIKE IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Partial strike of Calcutta tram drivers and conducters occured yesterday afternoon owing to alleged assault on one of the drivers by a European Assistant. On men being informed that the Assistant referred to would be suspended pending further investigation they returned to work. Strike was over in three hours.

MOST SCANDALOUS!

CRIME OF A STEPFATHER.

Properly characterised by the Bench as one of the most scandalous that had ever come before them, a painful and sordid case was heard at Houghton-le-Spring. Barbara Blakey, 14, who sought an affiliation order against her step-father. Francis H. Summerill, a miner, and related that in July last she and defendant were the only persons in the house. While she was sitting on the sofa reading, defendant, who was drinking in the same room, took advantage of her, despite her struggles. She cried, and ran to the back door, but he took a knife from the table drawer, and, holding it to her throat, said, "Do not tell your mother or anybody else, or I will murder you." Witness did not tell anyone at the time, but afterwards informed her mother. Witness declared that she had never had anything to do with any other man.

Catherine Summerill, wife of defendant, and the girl's mother, stated that in August last she took her daughter to a doctor, and learned of her condition. From what the girl then told her she charged her husband with being responsible. He wept, and urged that she would get him two or three years if she put the blame on him. Witness left him but later returned. Some little time afterwards he left her.

Defendant, on oath, denied the paternity, and protested that it was all a concocted story to get him "run in." He declared that the girl had been acting as assistant-instructor of dancing with a young man for two-and-a-half years.

Chairman: You deny everything she has said?

Yes.

Mr. Mawson (for complainant): Do you assign it to any particular individual?

No.

Do you allege anything against this dancing man?

No.

Do you usually bathe in the kitchen?

Yes.

In your step-daughter's presence.

Yes.

An order for 8s. per week was made, the chairman remarking that it was one of the most scandalous cases that had come before the Court, and would be a lasting disgrace to defendant. Defendant was also charged at the instance of the N.S.P.C. with neglecting the girl, and was fined 20s. He was further charged with deserting his wife, and an order for 25s. per week was made.

ECLIPSE IN ENGLAND.

NATION OF GAZERS.

The eclipse of the sun—caused by the passage of the moon between the earth and the sun—was seen in perfect weather conditions all over England on April 8.

While important astronomical observations were made, people every where gazed at the crescent-shaped sun through every kind of simple apparatus made to take the "bite" out of the brightness. Wine bottles thin slices of bread lantern slides, smoked glass, photographic plates, films smoked binoculars, handkerchiefs were used.

When the eclipse was at its maximum shortly after 9-30 a.m. the country and towns were enveloped in a purplish light. Birds became alarmed and hushed.

In London the eclipse was seen under exceptionally good circumstances, as the sun hung in a clear sky and only for a very little time was it obscured by clouds during the period of the moon's transit. Venus, the evening star, was visible with the naked eye during part of the eclipse.

SHADOW TRICKS.

Oxford, April 8.—The observatories had the most perfect conditions inaginable for seeing the eclipse. The event was so early that there were next to none of the feared radiations from the earth to interfere with telescopic vision as would have happened in the heat of noon.

The sky was spotless. The sun itself was nearly spotless; but through the many excellent telescopes fixed in the garden of the Oxford Observatory, as well as in the dome you could see with astonishingly clear definition the exact shapes of the three little beauty spots on the very edge of the sun. They were especially clear at the end when by the disappearing disc of the moon.

It was almost too clear for popular view. So light a world when so much sun was obscured, has rarely been seen; but the brightness, if it destroyed the eeriness of an eclipse, helped to emphasise some of the most delightful appearances. It was "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere" in some of the Oxford streets.

A scientific family gathered in one street to see and point out to passers-by the strange and very lovely shadows cast on the asphalted roadway. The pattern of all trees, as seen on any very smooth surface, looked as if cast by a great maidenhair plant. The whole was made up, as in some oldfashioned pictures, of alternate crescents of light and shade. Some thought they resembled thunderclouds piled one on the top of another.

But the oddest phenomenon was the shadow of the hand. The gap between each finger at the junction with the palm appeared to be filled with a black semicircle, almost as if four corks, or some such objects were held between the fingers and the finger and thumb. What was the explanation baffled some of the very elect.

One Oxford astronomer had set out to watch the eclipse in the north of Scotland with the naked eye for a peculiar reason. He has been studying the ancient history of eclipses as well as of comets, and has come to the conclusion that the ancient Greeks and Egyptians had vision some 10 to 20 per cent. better than ours. This is the only explanation of the astonishing accuracy of detail in many of their agronomical records. There eyes were telescopes.

A "PETTIFOGGING EFFORT!"

MRS. BESANT'S MALABAR "MASTERPIECE."

A SCATHING CONDEMNATION.

We reproduce below the comment of the "Indian Social Reformer",—by no means a Non-Cooperation organ—on Mrs. Besant's presidential address to the "Malabar Reforms Conference":—

The larger part of the address deals with the Reform Act, the circumstances immediately preceding its enactment and the work of the several Councils in their first sections concluding with the observation: "We are marching along the road to Home Rule faster than I dared to hope." This part of the address is frankly apologetic. Mrs. Annie Besant's sun has never any spots, her nights are ever of unredeemed darkness. A good example of her method is furnished by her treatment of what happened to Mr. Sastri's resolution about the use of fire-arms in dealing with excited crowds. The minor parts of the resolution which were accepted by Government are made the subject of exaggerated emphasis, while the rejection of the vital parts is passed over as if it was of no significance. And yet it is this rejection that has seriously induced several members, who had been led to believe in the 'conversion" of the officials to a popular point of view, to ask themselves if the conversion is more than a veneer. Mrs. Annie Besant's method has one advantage—it does not profess to be and is not likely to be mistaken by any intelligent reader for a judicial—not to say critical—estimate of the Reforms in their inception and their working. This is evident no less from her review of the reform of Councils than by the manner of her denunciation of the Non-Cooperation movement. She seems to think that the main defect of this movement—instead of its only strength as many of us think—is that it originates with Mahatma Gandhi and has him for its leader. The curious thing is that several Englishmen in India, who never professed to have Indianised themselves, quite clearly see that while Non-Cooperation is full of error, it is a symptom of deep-seated causes which demand attention, that as such, it has served on the whole a useful purpose, and that Mahatma Gandhi, however much one may deplore some of the incidents of his Non-Cooperation programme, is entitled to the credit due to every man who disinterestedly follows the truth as he sees it. If Mrs. Annie Besant had left Mr. Gandhi alone, and devoted her eloquence to a criticism of Non-Cooperation from an impersonal standpoint, this part of her address would have gained in dignity and forcefulness. As it is, it is rather a petifogging effort which is more likely to prejudice the open-minded reader against those who are opposed to Non-Cooperation. If a great anti-Non-Cooperationist like Mrs. Besant cannot find better arguments against it he may think it cannot be such a visionary, impractical thing that it appears on the face of it to be. The fact is, Mrs. Annie Besant in spite of her great and undoubted ability, has yet to learn that the first essential of weighty as distinguished from clap-trap criticism is that you must take your opponent's case in its strongest and not in its weakest aspect. One rises from a perusal of this address with the feeling that one might have employed his time and eye-power to better purpose.

THINGS WE GET FROM COAL.

Most people understand how vital to the nation is an adequate supply of coal for use as fuel, but only a few of the general public realise how important, not only to our industrial life but also to our private life and health, is the supply of the various chemical products obtained from coal.

The housewife using ammonia in the washtub little thinks that it has come from coal, or that the dyes used on the brightly coloured fabrics she washes have been obtained from the same source.

The artilleryman seldom realises that the "T.N.T." (tri-nitro-tolnol) in his shells has been manufactured from coal products; or the nurse that the soothing drugs she administers are many of them prepared from one or other of the compounds derived from coal. Nevertheless, this is so.

When coal is distilled to produce gas for lighting purposes, ammonia, sulphur compounds, and, most important, tar are among the by-products obtained. Similar products are also products when coal is converted into special foundry coke at the coke-ovens.

The tar is broken up by distillation into a wide range of aromatic organic compounds. From these simpler products of distillation, by various chemical processes, are produced an unlimited number of compounds. Solvents and motor spirits, antiseptics, intermediate products for the dye industry (and from these the finished colours), high explosives, and healing drugs are among the numberless things produced.

The housewife does not often realise that the disinfectant fluid she uses in the house and the "moth-balls" she puts in the wardrobe are derivatives of coal.

The motorist, steering his benzol-driven car over a tar-sprinkled road, seldom considers that benzol and tar are both derived from the same source as the pink disinfectant powder which the corporation's sanitary man has just sprinkled round about the grating in the gutter at the road side.

In wars of the future, which must of necessity be largely chemical wars, an adequate supply of coal products will be essential not only to the supply of high explosives, but also to the supply of some of the poisonous gases, as well as many of the antiseptics and drugs which help the surgeon to perform his marvels on the shattered bodies of the fighters.

ORDER ON SHANKARACHRYA.

HIS HOLINESS' REPLY.

CONFERENCE OF HINDUS AND SIKHS AT AMRITSAR.

Lala Girdhari Lal writes to say:—

His Holiness Shankaracharya of Sarda Peeth reached Aritsar at the special request of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee on the morning of the 25th April from Hardwar. He was received at the station by representatives of Sikhs, Hindus and Mohamadans. Amongst those present I saw Dr. Kitchlew, Lala Rup Lal Puri Bishendas, Lachmi Narain, Sardar Dan Singh, etc. The party drove to the Swaraj Ashram where the Swamiji stopped a while in Amritsar. During these days hundreds of men and women flocked to have a Darshan of His Holiness who charmed everyone with his clear, persuasive and Dharmic discourses.

For the 26th a procession was announced to start in His Holiness's honour and a meeting was also fixed for the evening in the Nichol Park as all people were anxious to hear and benefit by the learned lectures of the great Guru of the Hindus. But as usual the local authorities would not permit anything to take place in the city without having their say. It is too much to expect from them not to loose their already unbalanced heads entirely. Down they came with their usual prohibitory notices. One, as given below, was served on the Secretary and members of the Swaraja Ashram:—

"Whereas it has come to my notice that a procession is contemplated this 26th day of April, 1921, I hereby and herewith give notice that if any procession is contemplated a license must be applied for under Section 30 (a) Police Act"

(Sd.) C. A. MACPHERSON,
Superintendent of Police.

Amritsar, 26-4-21.

D.M'S ORDER.

The District Magistrate who has given many signs of hasty temper resulting in imprisonment of local men did not perhaps like being left behind. So he sent notices not only to Doctors Satyapal, Kitchlew and myself, but did not spare even His Holiness. The text of all these is the same as under:

"Whereas it has come to my notice that you intend to hold a public meeting in the Nichol Park, this 26th day of April 1921 and whereas in my opinion such meeting would be likely to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity I prohibit the holding of such meeting within the Nichol Park or elsewhere under Section 5 of Act X of 1911.

Amritsar, 26-4-21.

(Sd.) H. D. CRAIK,
District Magistrate.

proof was need of the thoughtless action of the District Magistrate the wording of the notice to His Holiness is enough testimony. His Holiness was not 'holding' any meeting but was simply to 'address' a Dharmic one. The holder of the meeting was only Dr. Kitchlew and not the other two also included in the notice, who however did not repudiate the responsibility for the action taken by their friend alone but having their full sympathy and co-operation. The following joint reply was, therefore, sent to the District Magistrate:—

To The District Magistrate, Amritsar.

Sir,—Your notice prohibiting the meeting to be held in the Nichol Park to-day under Section 5 of Act X of 1911 is illegal unjustified and *ultra vires*. The meeting announced for the evening was purely a religious one and to be addressed by His Holiness Shri Swami Jagadguru Shankaracharya, the great ecclisiastical head of the Hindus, who arrived here yesterday at the special invitation of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee for amicably settling local religious differences, and who has already succeeded to a great extent towards ensuring the re-establishment of tranquillity which he found disturbed. The insinuation that the speech of such a noble, peace-loving and high-souled personality at to-day's meeting on a purely religious subject could ever possibly disturb the public peace, we can only characterise as wanton insult to our religious teacher and through him to ourselves, and as a wholly illegal and suicidal interference with our religious liberty as Hindus. We, therefore, hereby and herewith give you clearly to understand that under the circumstances explained we are not prepared to submit to such an undreamt of encroachment on and interference with our religious liberty as the terms of your notice involve. We may add that Shri Swami Jagadguru Shankaracharya is not only the religious head of the Hindus but receives obeisance and religious offerings from the Nizam, the Junagadh and other Muslim states, and is loved and admired by all sections of the Indian people.

Amritsar
27-4-21.

(Sd.) S. D. KITCHLEW
" GIRDHARLAL
" SATYAPAL

SHANKARACHARYA AS REPLY.

The reply of the Jagadguru given below speaks for itself:—

To The District istrate, Amritsar.

I am commanded by his holiness the Jagadguru Shri Swami Shankaracharya of Shri Sharada Peeth to inform you that:—

1. Whereas at the special invitation of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee we arrived here yesterday from Haridwar for the purpose of amicably setting certain alleged Hindu and Sikh differences which have been causing for some months past considerable fraction and heart-burning between two communities and which have been referred for arbitration to us as the ecclesiastical head of the Hindus;

2 Whereas our preliminary enquiries into the points at dispute has practically already resulted in the desired amicable understanding between the sects in question;

3 Whereas leading representatives of the third party supporting or sympathising with the class of Mahants like the Mahant of Nankana Sahib have also been to us and agreed similarly to abide by our award in this arbitration;

4 Whereas the whole controversy which has been responsible for the enormous ill-feeling and even bloodshed is thus well on the way to an amicable settlement under our hands;

5 Whereas therefore our mission here is specially calculated to the public tranquility which had been deplorably disturbed by local causes;

6 Whereas apart from the particular work which has now brought us to Amritsar we had agreed in accordance with wishes of the people of Amritsar to deliver a few lectures on religious subjects during our present stay of four days in Amritsar; and whereas we have just received from you a notice informing us that in your opinion the meeting for our lecture on Dharma (Religion) this evening would be likely to cause a disturbances of the public tranquility and you consequently prohibit the holding of such meeting;

We are reluctantly but unavoidably compelled to inform you:

1. That the allegation that a disturbance of the public tranquillity is likely to ensue from the activities of one who has come here for the special purpose of restoring the tranquillity which he already finds to have been sadly disturbed and which the local authorities have apparently not succeeded in keeping, is insult added to injury, which in view of our ecclesiastical position as the titled religious head of the Hindus and particularly in view of the fact that copies of similar notices are understood to have been published broadcast we are bound to treat as a libelous, flagrant and unwarranted interference with Hindu religious liberty in sharp contradistinction to the attitude of neutrality in religious matters which Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 solemnly guarantees to the people of India;

2. That any persistance on your part in this high handed, anti-Hindu attitude, even after these facts have been placed before you for your information will be sure to lead to a disturbance of the tranquillity of all Hindu India from the merely religious point of view.

3. And that unless you do us the elementry justice of apolgising unconditionally for the insulting and libelious allegation in question within 24 hours we shall be put to the necessity of proclaming these facts before the world and taking such necessary steps as may in our opinion seem sufficient and efficient to safeguard our own ecclesiastical dignity and the religious liberty of the Hindu people permanently from all possibility of such attacks, malicious, ignorant of otherwise thereupon;

I may inform you that His Holiness Jagadguru Shri 108 Shankaracharya is the ecclesiastical head from whom millions of Hindus in the country receive orders in all religious matters, (as the Roman Catholics do from His Holiness the Pope of Rome), that Maharajas are in the habit of prostrating themselves before and actually worshiping His Holiness's feet, that it is the practice of the Provincial Governments of Madras, Bombay etc., through their District Magistrates to see his Holiness provided with Governmental guard of honour and police, escort from district to district in recognition of His Holiness's ecclisiastic dignity and that your letter has under the circumstances naturally and inevitably created the greatest astonishment and indignation conceivable.

As His Holiness doubts whether you have been correctly informed of his ecclisiastical position, H. H. has thought it his duty to give you the benefit of the doubt to inform you thus at length and enable you to rectify the wrong which wittingly or unwittingly you have done His Holiness therein.

With Shri Sarayans' Samaran and Choicest benedictions for your spiritual welfare and hapiness.

(Sd.) BHUSKAR RAO.
Secy: to His Holines Sheo Swami
Shankaracharya of Shardha Peeth
Amritsar: 26-4-21.

THE PROCESSION.

The above notices are symptomatic of the official mind to scent danger where none exists, and to first our men forc serving notices on without thinking of the relevancy of the matter. Thus they unexpectedly and intentionally wound the feelings of the people already deeply sore at heart. The news of these notices spread like wildfire all over the city. Authorities helped towards this by an uncalled-for show of military and armed police on horse and foot near Nicol Park and on Hall Gate side; Superintendent of Police with his satalites including the unforgettable insulting personality of Mr. Plomer, which helps to keep green the memory of Martial Law days in Amritsar was at the former place and the District Magistrate with his paraphernalia was said to be present near the latter. People had gathered near the Park and the Ashram in large immbers and were insistent on the Darshan of their Jagadguru. Shri Shankarcharyaji drove in state slowly through the principal bazars of the city. He was accompanied in another carriage by Doctors Kitchlew, and Satyapal, Sardar Dan Singh, Lalas Rup Lal Puri, Dewan Chand, Dina Nath and others. At the Chatiwind Gate the Superintendent of Police after hundreds of persons had passed with the first two carriages indiscretly stopped the remaining few from following. These friends joined by fiburcating to other near roads. Dr. Satyapal and I remonstrated about this high-handed action of the Police and the party then proceeded. All over the route cries of "Shankaracharya ki Jai" were raised. The procession took over two hours to reach back the Ashram.

Later at about 9 p.m. a meeting was held in the Golden Temple on 'Dharma'. He said true religion consists in being in harmony with other religions although different. As Hindus rightly demand freedom of action in their own religious affairs similarly they should refrain, in justice, from interfering in those of others. In case of differences he emphatically asked the people to approach the same in a friendly spirit and to settle them mutually. To seek help from the Government, an unsympathetic agency, was not consistent with one's self-respect and conducive of right kind of settlement. He declared finally that no Hindu should wish to have anything to do with purely Sikh Temples and prayed for the success of the Sikhs in their arduous but self-purifying undertaking. The people dispersed peacefully and quietly both after the procession and the meeting perhaps to the great discomfiture of our guardians of law and order.

PRESENT UN-INDIAN EDUCATION.

On the morning of the 27th April Shri Shankaracharya went round the Jallianwala Bagh with Dr. Kitchlew and myself. He was apparently much moved while going over the sacred ground of the terrible tragedy. The mute, sorrowful and reverential expression on the faces of the people gathered there who silently with bowed heads followed their Jagadguru in the Bagh were indicative of the agonies undergone. Later Swamiji visited the National school and was received by Dr. Satyapal and staff. Swamiji was much pleased with what he saw and delivered an instructive and learned lecture to students and others assembled to do him honour. He characterised present education as Indian only in name so far as Indian boys were taught, Indians were teachers and India's money was spent. In all other respect it was un-Indian, being foreign in culture, outlandish in look, destructive of our manhood and against the spirit of all we prize most. It was only, he said, by adopting our own methods of teaching, our own language as medium and our own true history that we can hope to use and gain true education. In this attempt there will be obstacles in the way, difficulties to get over differences to be solved and stupendous effort to be made to prepare our own books and literature suitable by assimilating all that is best holy in modern science and civilisation; but he exhorted all to persevere in the task patiently and to persis in the path of national education alone. Later in the evening he delivered a public lecture on Dharma again in Dhab Bastiram, which was largely attended and much appreciated.

Yesterday the 28th April representatives of Gurudwara party, Shejdhar Sikhs and Hindus met Shri Shankaracharya per invitation. Many could not come on account of short notice and other previous engagements.

Sardar Tejasingh after preliminary remarks of Shankaracharya explained the position of his party. Pandit Girdhar Shastri, Lala Gulshan Rai, Pandit Gobind Ram Jhingan and I took part in the discussion. As the points raised by the Sikhs were purely of an internal nature to which no one could take any objection to, and as nothing of any importance transpired as having been done by Hindus as such against these aims it was clear the differences alleged arose out of misunderstanding which interested or put up persons on both sides appear to have inflamed. There was no difficulty therefore in coming to an agreement over the resolutions proposed. Swamiji patiently and logically replied to all and after pointing out small faults on both sides asked every one to act in real brotherly spirit keeping in view the good of the country at large.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed after discussion lasting over several hours.

Resolved that this meeting:—

(a) Welcomes the formation of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee with a view to protect and improve public religious institutions belong to the Sikh community as a whole by ensuing the due application of the trust funds for the religious purposes they were endowed for concerting all such measures as may be necessary for the protection, amelioration and proper administration of such trusts.

(b) Recommends to the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee the speedy framing of a constitution which would ensure adequate representation of the views of all the sections of the Sikh community in secular matters concerning the management of these trusts with necessary provision ensuring correct interpretation of Sikh sciptures and performance of ceremonial in purely sacredotal matters, and thus avoid all possibility of inter-Sikh splits or differences.

(c) And calls upon Sardars Sunder Singh Ramgaria, Tejasingh, Kharak Singh and Mehta Nand Kishore L. Gulshan Rai and Lala Girdharilal to arrange for a conference of the Hindus and the Sikhs at Rawalpindi on 2nd May next for giving effect to the principles enumerated in (a) and (b) and for taking such further steps as may be found necessary for achieving the object in view therein.

Following subscribed to the above resolutions:—

1. (Sd.) Swami Jagadguru Shankaracharya, (2) Swami Bhaskara Rao, (3) S. Kharak Singh, (4) L. Kidar Nath Shegal, (5) Tara Singh, (6) S. Gurbux Singh, (7) Gulshan Rai, (8) Kishan Singh, (9) Harkishen Singh, (10) Pt. Girdhar Shastri, (11) Teja Singh Samundri, (12) S. D. Kitchlew (13) S. Charan Singh, (14) Pt. Dina Nath, (15) S. Ram Singh, (16) J. C. Gosh, (17) S. Teja Singh, (18) L. Raja Ram, (19) Jawant Singh, (20) Girdhrilal.

Messages regretting their absence from the above meeting were reveived from Lala Lajpat Rai and Raja Narendra Nath. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Shri Swami Jagadguru Shankaracharya who took the trouble to come to the Punjab at once when called leaving all his other important and pressing engagements. In contradiction to his solicitude for the welfare of the people one is painfully struck by the attitude of the authorities during his short stay here in the provoking steps they took even in religious matters. Why on earth can't they leave us alone on such occasions at least? It looks as if we have too many shackles and we must strive every nerve to free ourselves of them and live in peace in our own country.

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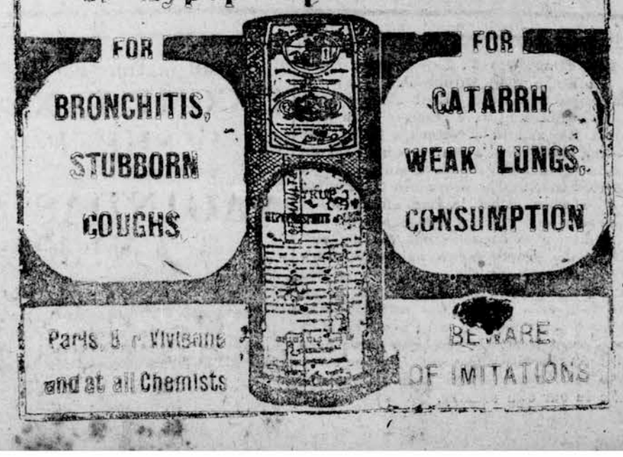

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